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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

he Franking Bill Defeated in the Senate.

nancial Bills Under Considera-ion in Committee—The Fund-ng Bill Reported Without Ma-erial Change—Progress of Work n the Appropriation Bills—An lmost Unanimous Vote Against he Admission of Whittemore, &c., &c.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1870.

The Funding Bill

ent overboard in the Senate to-day by two jority, and immediately thereafter a dele ion of its supporters and opponents went oss to Whitney's corner to mingle their rs at its untimely taking off. The proceed-s in the Senate on this measure constitute broadest farce of the season. There are more than a dozen members of that body o think it would be wise to olish the franking privilege, and the ncipal effort has been to save the by making speeches and giving es against it. The game was a nice one, and ook five days to play it out, but the major-has never intended to give up the frank if ay could be devised for keeping it. Gov. msey, of course, could call up the House again before the end of the session, but Senate will laugh at him, and he will take defeat with all the cheerful resignation of hilosopher.

The Financial Bills

re considered in committee this morning. Ways and Means reported the funding bill hout important amendment, so that it will e up next week in about such form it has heretofore been published. The currrency bills were talked over Sherman's committee. They couldn't do thing with the one sent over from the use, and accordingly asked a conference, ich was granted. The question at issue is just where the Treasury wants it, and n all the propositions so much debated in branch or the other, a pretty fair bill may haps be obtained in the course of the next k.

The Appropriation Bills

de fair progress to-day. The Senate put the fe into Ramsey's franking amendment, and n passed the Postoffice bill with only one or changes. Morrill at once called up the lomatic bill, and that went through in less n an hour, the most impartial change in it g that the salary of the Minister to Japan raised from $7,500 per year to $10,000. The al bill was somewhat debated, but not shed. The House had the omnibus bill on d, and got through about one-quarter of it ore rdjournment.

Whittemore Not Admitted.

hittemore got out to-day without the ible of resigning. Logan presented the case inst him very forcibly, which, in a word , that a man who had been declared by the se guilty of a penitentiary offense might perly be excluded. Farnsworth, Schenck Poland tried to have the whole ject referred to the Judiciary Com-tee, but Logan insisted upon the vious question upon a preamble ing forth the character of the offence and on of the House thereon, and a resolution luding Whittemore, and directing the re-n of his credentials to the Governor of th Carolina. The previous question was ained by 84 to 57, about thirty Republicans ng in the negative, some because they de-d further debate, some wishing to re-e him on the ground that it was constitutional right to be admitted, n if the House exercised its constitutional t of expelling him immediately afterwards n the direct vote of exclusion, the yeas e 131, nays 24. The following voted in the ative: Arnell, Ayer, Butler, Mass.; Brooks, .; Cessna, Cobb, N. C.; Coburn, Ela, Farns-th, Hoar, Jenckes, Kelley, Knapp, May-, Morrill, Me.; Newsham, Poland, Roots, yer, Smith, Tenn.; Taffee, Taylor, Twitch-Whittmore, Texas. The Democrats had evious agreement not to vote, but some at last moment decided not to adhere to it. following Republicans were in their seats declined to vote: Messrs. Banks, Covode, es, Dickey, Dixon, Hooper, Mass.; Julian, omack, Morrell, Pa.; Paine, Pearce, Miss.; enck, Van Horn and Winans. Scarcely ember spoke to Whittemore during the hours he was in the hall, and when the was declared he left without a word from one.

Bill for a New Pavement.

e bill for a new pavement on Pennsylva-avenue, will go to the President for his ature to-morrow or Thursday. The Sec-ry of the Interior, General Michler and or Emery are to select the kind of mate-and see that the work is done. The ex-e is to be borne by property holders, the ernment taking its share with others. probabilities are that we shall have a good ment down by next December.

The Belgian Cable Bill

get a favorable report from the Senate eign Relations Committee. It asks no aid the Government, but simply wants the ilege of landing. The corporators are Rob-Squires, Lyman Tremain, Erastus Corning, Isaiah Blood, Hiram Barney, George W. s, William C. Barney, George Harrington, others.

The Postal Telegraph.

e special committee of the House on the al telegraph project is giving a hearing evening to Gardner Hubbard in its favor. hburn wants to report his bill this session, as already given notice in the House that ill not ask action on it till next Decem-

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1870.

AMNESTY.

e bill reported to-day by Mr. Butler, from Committee on Reconstruction, provides for l and general grace amnesty, and the ob-n of certain wrongful acts, doings or omis-s of all persons engaged in the late rebel-incurred or forfeited between the 11th of l, 1861, and 20th of August, 1866, with a full oration of all rights and privileges lost or red thereby and therein. The following es of persons and their rights and causes xcepted from all the provisions of this act none other: First, those educated at Military Academy of West Point or l Academy at Annapolis; second, mem-of either House of Congress of the so-d Confederate Congress; third, all who held office as head of one of the executive rtments; United States ministers, pleni-tiary or minister resident, or judge of any t under the United States, and whoever either like offices in the Confederate s; fourth, whoever voted for or signed ordinance of secession, or held the office overnor of a State while the same was in llion; fifth, whoever, while in the service e so-called Confederate States, treat-with cruelty, or otherwise than ding to the usages of war, prisoners of war; sixth, whoever hav-harge of the public moneys of the United s and had not duly accounted for and overer the same, and whoever embezzled creted public stores, public goods, chattels, eys, provisions and military and naval s of the United States; seventh, all desert-om the army or navy and bounty jump-eighth, all property and rights of property ired by any levy, judgment or execution e and executed upon any lands or tene-ts, goods, chattels or other valuable thing ever, and any sale or forfeiture by confis-n or taxation, whereby any rights or titles become vested either in the United s or in third persons; ninth, every piece parcel of land, however it may be de-ed and bounded, which now is or has used as a national cemetery, in which odies of soldiers of the United States are red, or which is in occupation of the ed States for the purpose of a cemetery; h parcels of land are hereby declared the erty of the United States in fee by cap-in war, and forever dedicated to the uses purposes of cemeteries for soldiers e United States, and to be under the sole diction of the United States, inalienable er; provided, nothing herein contained affect or impair the validity of any act ongress removing the political disabil-of any person herein exempted from the ts of the provisions of this act. This act extend to all acts or omissions by any r or soldier or other agent of the United s in carrying out the laws of the United s known as the reconstruction acts, and acts for the government of the rebellious s.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER HORNET.

e Secretary of the Treasury has telegraph-e Collector of Customs at Wilmington ission to allow the Cuban privateer Hor-o proceed to New York.

REDUCTION IN FOREIGN POSTAGE.

ter postage between the United States the North German Union and Austria soon be reduced to seven cents per half e by direct steamer, and to ten cents by sed mail via England.

FRUIT DISTILLATION.

l regulations concerning fruit distilla-were submitted to Secretary Boutwell y for approval by the Commissioner of nal Revenue.

COL. ACKERMAN.

Ackerman is now on his way to Wash-n, and will probably arrive to-morrow.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

e Senate has passed a bill authorizing the National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, ange its location.

CABLE BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

e Senate Foreign Committee to-day agreed port the Belgian cable bill. It reserves to overnment the free use of the cable for y minutes each day. This gives the gov-ent daily one hundred and fifty words which at the present cable rates of seven-e cents a word amounts to $112 50 per day, for the year $41,000 gold. The Committee agreed to report the New Jersey and ma cable bill.

ENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BILL SIGNED.

e President has signed the bill donating Long Bridge over the Potomac to the ern extension of the Pennsylvania Cen-Railroad.

Late Outrage near Loudonville, O.

al Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., June 21, 1870.

istian Snyder, who was robbed and lated near here about ten days ago, is alive, and strong hopes are now enter-d of his recovery. Two or three arrests been made, but nothing being proven, the es were set at liberty. A reward of five red dollars is offered for the arrest and iction of the perpetrators of the inhuman ge.

THE WEATHER

w York—Clear; N. W.; ther. 74°.
iadelphia—Clear; wind W.; ther. 72°.
timore—Clear; warm; N. E.; ther. 76°.
veland—Clear; W.; ther. 72°.
cinnati—Clear; E.; ther. 78°.
isville—Clear; S. W.; ther. 84°.
ianapolis—Clear; N. E.; ther. 78°.
cago—Clear; N. E.; ther. 62°.
Louis—Clear; wind N.; ther. 76°.
le Rock—Clear, calm; ther. 86°.
aha—Clear; W.; ther. 75°.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The End of the War Foreshadowed.

The Old Rates of Freight to be Restored July 1st—Opening of the Denver Pacific Road—Fast Trains Between Chicago and St. Louis—Erie Sues the Lake Shore Combination for Violation of Contract—An Inquiry About the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Project—Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Road, &c.

END OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The General Freight Agents of the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, and New York Central Railways have held a meeting and intend making a slight advance on freights immediately and finally restore the old prices before the first proximo. It is thought that the passenger strife will terminate in a short time and this will end the railroad war.

NEW FAST LINES.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company are considering the question of adding a number of new passenger locomotives, with six-foot driving wheels, and running fast trains between Chicago and St. Louis. The intention is to run the fast express so as to make the through trip in nine hours, and continue it as a permanent train. The distance is 289 miles.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Erie Railwry Company has instituted suit in the Supreme Court against the Lake Shore Company, the New York Central being associated as co-defendant. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant now acts, and has for a long time past acted, entirely in the interest of the New York Central Company, and has illegally violated its contracts with the Erie Company; that the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, now part of the Lake Shore Road, has altered the gauge of its road to the gauge of four feet nine inches to accommodate the cars of the Central Company, and that in regard to the time of its trains and the carriage of freight, it has sought in every way to injure the traffic on the Erie Railroad. Charges are also made of collusion between Vanderbilt, President of the Central Company, and his son-in-law, Horace F. Clark, President of the Lake Shore road. The plaintiff demands $3,000,000 damages, and asks that the defendant be restrained by injunction from violating the engagements entered into with plaintiff. Complaint was served on Horace F. Clark, President of the Lake Shore road on Saturday.

THE HARTFORD AND ERIE AID BILL.

BOSTON, June 21.—In the House this morning a motion to pass the Hartford and Erie aid bill over the Governor's veto was lost, 108 to 81. A new bill presented by Mr. Beard, of Brookline, was then passed all stages to engrossment. A motion to reconsider was lost, 121 to 86. The bill goes to the Senate without delay. The new bill is so drawn as not seriously to conflict with the veto.

VERDICT AGAINST ERIE.

BINGHAMTON, June 21.—The suit of Daniel Lyons vs the Erie Railroad Company, to recover $50,000, for personal injuries sustained by the Carr's Rock disaster, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of $20,000.

OPENING OF THE DENVER PACIFIC.

DENVER, June 21.—The Denver Pacific Railroad will be formally opened for business on the 24th of June. The track is now laid to the suburbs of the City of Denver, within two miles of the depot.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—For some time past the rates for freights from Louisville and other points to Eastern cities have been somewhat demoralized. To-day a meeting was held of the General Freight Agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Ohio and Mississippi, Little Miami, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Baltimore and Ohio, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, Illinois Central, Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, Evansville and Crawfordsville, and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, at which freights to New York by rail were arranged on fourth class as follows: From Cincinnati, forty-five cents; Louisville, New Albany, Evansville or Cairo, fifty-five cents; and lower Ohio points, Nashville or Clarksville, sixty-five cents. The new tariff is to go into operation July 1, 1870.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Committee on Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce have been investigating charges of discriminating against Cincinnati on certain railroads, and to-day submitted a report stating that there was such discrimination on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, as far as Bellefontaine, and recommended Cincinnati merchants to look to another direction until a change occurs.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON—AN INQUIRY.

CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA., }
June 20, 1870. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your very useful paper you have been enlightening your numerous readers in reference to the many projected railroads, and we are all anxious especially to hear from those improvements in which we have a personal interest. The object of this communication is to inquire if you have any light in the railroad horizon to inspire even distant hope of the progress of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Road. Is there anything doing among the officials in referrence to this route, or the whereabouts of their present operations? Any light on this subject will be thankfully received by your numerous readers in the valley of the Monongahela. Yours respectfully,

INQUIRER.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

The Ann Arbor (Mich.) *Courier* says of the proposed Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad: "We trust that it is not necessary to impress upon our people the importance of every man doing what he can in this work. The finest opportunity Ann Arbor ever had is presented by this road; and unless it is embraced we may fold our arms and settle back into obscurity.

"Look at this road. It is precisely what we want in every respect. It gives us an outlet to the South which we need very greatly. It gives us a second communication with the East, connecting with three of the great trunk lines of the country, the Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio. It gives direct communication with the coal regions, which we need, if we expect to build up manufactures. To the North it will open up the central portion of Michigan to us, and also give us a direct route to the Saginaw Valley. In fine, the road is what we desire, and is of the most importance. The question of railroad or no railroad is to us a question of prosperity or decay."

—The Zanesville *Courier*, of Monday, says: On last Saturday morning instructions were received by Mr. Becker, engineer in charge of the proposed line of railway from this city to Dresden, from Mr. Jewett, to put the contractors for the road at once at work. The rights of way have all been satisfactorily adjusted, and the work of construction will now go on rapidly to completion. We learn that the contractors commenced work on the line this morning.

—The Coshocton *Age* says: A day or two ago we were shown a letter from responsible parties in Millersburg, promising Coshocton all the assistance and encouragement we could ask to secure a northern railroad connection for our people. They propose to meet with citizens from this locality at Bloomfield, or some other central point, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries necessary to commence operations. Will our moneyed men do as much for themselves as to take hold and push the matter to a successful termination.

—Illinois has one mile of railroad to every fourteen square miles of territory. France has one to every twenty-six; Great Britain one to every nine; the United States one to every eighty-one.

—The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company has absorbed the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, and obtained possession of its charter for a bridge across the Mississippi river at Hannibal.

—A company has been organized at Dubuque to build a railroad from that city down the river, a distance of fifty-five miles. The road has a grant of 42,000 acres, and will be put under contract this fall.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

State Trial of Reapers and Mowers—Exhibition of Fast Horses on the Fourth of July.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 21, 1870.

It has been decided by the Committee to hold the grand State trial of reapers and mowers in this city. The trial will commence on July 6th, and continue from day to day till all the machines are tried. Messrs. Ross, Kleppart and Richmond, of the State Board, are giving this matter much attention, and it promises to be an exhibition of more general interest, with greater variety of machines and closer contests, than any that has yet occurred in the United States.

On the Fourth of July will take place in this city a grand exhibition of fast horses, under the auspices of the Richland County Agricultural Society. Liberal premiums are offered for pacing, trotting and running. The track, which is one of the finest in the country, is in superb condition.

LIMA, O.

Meeting of the Synod of Toledo to Reorganize Presbyteries—Firemen's Celebration and Tournament.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, June 21, 1870.

The Synod of Toledo will meet, by the appointment of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, in the Union Presbyterian Church here on to-morrow, for the reorganization of Presbyteries within its bounds. It is supposed there will be two hundred ministers and delegates to this body, and its meetings will occupy two or more days. A number have already arrived.

The firemen have gotten up a celebration and tournament, to come off in this place July 4th. Five companies and bands of music, within a radius of one hundred miles, have been invited, and a number have signified their intention of attending.

WM. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, was a Brigadier General in the Revolutionary army, and was made prisoner by the British at the battle of Three Rivers in Canada, in May, 1776. He was soon after released on parole, but was never exchanged, although propositions were made to exchange him for different British prisoners, among them General Prescott, who was captured in bed in his headquarters on Long Island by a daring party of patriots. He died in 1781. Under a resolution of Congress passed in 1780, he was entitled to seven years' half pay, which, it appears, neither he nor his heirs have ever received; and now his great-grandchild, Fanny A. Thompson, claims it, and will probably collect it, it having been reported on favorably in the United States Senate.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Bishop of Manchester on the Education Bill—The Iron-Clad "Inconstant" Pronounced a Failure—Reception of the American Minister to Portugal—Demonstration in Favor of Saldanha—Railroad Disaster in England—Abolition of Slavery in the Spanish Colonies—Prevost-Paradol Popular with the Americans in Paris—The Carlists Deny that they Intend to Issue a Manifesto—Promotion of the Mission to England—The St. Gothard Railroad—The International Society of Workingmen at Paris Issue a Manifesto—Infallibility Champions to be Rewarded—Proceedings in Parliament, &c.

The Education Bill.

LONDON, June 21.—The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address last evening to the Educational Aid Society of his diocese on the Education Bill, and approved generally of the new bill pending in Parliament, but hoped an amendment would be adopted making education compulsory.

The Iron-clad Inconstant.

The iron-clad Inconstant is now generally admitted a failure as a sea-going vessel.

Reception of the American Minister to Portugal.

LISBON, June 21.—The King officially received the new American Minister a few days ago. The usual friendly speeches were made.

Demonstration in Favor of Saldanha.

On Sunday a monster demonstration was made here in favor of General Saldanha. There were twelve thousand people present.

Conflict of Authority.

LONDON, June 21.—Advices have been received giving details of the conflict of authority at Verviers, a town of Belgium, near Liege. The police and militia had been called upon to suppress the disorder, when, becoming jealous of each other's authority, they began to fight among themselves. The police being unarmed, they were quickly driven off, and many of them badly hurt.

Railroad Disaster.

LONDON, June 21.—A terrible disaster occurred this afternoon on the Great Northern Railway. A large excursion train was run into by a freight train, several cars thrown from the track, three of which were demolished, and thirteen persons killed and thirty to forty injured, some fatally.

LONDON, June 22, 2 A. M.—The excursion train was thrown from the track while going at full speed, by a collision with a freight train, and struck against the end of the bridge. Scarcely a sound wagon was left in the train. Of the wounded, five are not expected to recover, and ten are in a desperate condition.

Christian Unity.

At the meeting held last night to promote Christian unity, Lord Elliott occupied the chair. Speeches urging harmony among religious sects were made, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The Scotch Iron Masters and Workmen.

The difference between the Scotch iron masters and the workmen is in a fair way to be adjusted.

Napoleon.

PARIS, June 21.—The Emperor's condition is much improved. He suffers but little pain now from the gout, and the swelling of the foot has subsided. The Emperor and the court went to St. Cloud this afternoon.

Prevost-Paradol.

The new Minister to the United States, is exceedingly popular among the Americans here, who are giving him rounds of entertainments.

Abolition of Slavery.

MADRID, June 21.—Senor Castelar delivered a brilliant speech in the Cortes to-day in honor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies.

A Denial.

The Carlists deny that they intend to issue a manifesto.

Parliament.

LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Lords last night, Earl Russell moved that a commission be appointed to inquire into the means whereby the union between England and the Colonies may be perpetuated. He considered the great national armaments now on foot, and the vast improvement made in the navies, made the question of our relations with the Colonies one of grave moment. He argued in favor of maintaining intact the Colonial Empire, and dwelt particularly on the preservation of the union with Canada; described the Canadian climate, pointed out the want of communication, and showed what obstacles there were in the way of ready reinforcements in cases of emergency. He regretted the withdrawal of the garrison from Quebec as imprudent and impolitic. Earl Grey spoke in support of the motion for inquiry. Without action on the subject, the House adjourned.

In the Commons last night the Postmaster General promised an early increase of facilities for telegraphic communication with Ireland. Additional cables are to be laid and improved connection established. Mr. Forster, in reply to a question of Playfair said school accommodation will be provided as soon as the education bill is passed. The House then went into committee on the compulsory education bill. Mr. Richard moved, and Sir C. W. Dilkes seconded, an amendment to strike out the clause making grants for denominational schools. Messrs. Richard and Dilkes maintained that while the attendance on schools should be made compulsory the funds for their support should come from local and voluntary sources, and not from the Public Treasury. The argument for the maintenance of the authority of the Church became general, Beresford, Hope, Sir J. Parkington and others supporting the amendment. Forster objected to the amendment as impairing, without making any compensation, the value and vitality of the measure. As the bill stood now, the cause of education was likely to be sacrificed, for one sect might snatch advantage from another. At the close of Forster's speech, the Committee retired and the House adjourned.

LONDON, June 21.—At an early period in the proceedings in the Commons to-day, Mr. Terrens gave notice that he should propose the insertion in the extradition bill of the new clause guarding against the surrender of fugitives, where a criminal charge may disguise a political purpose on the demand of a foreign government.

In the evening the House in Committee resumed the debate on the education bill. Mr. Meall opposed the clauses which dealt with religion. Mr. Macarthur reprobated the granting of public money for denominational schools. On coming out of Committee, Mr. Beaumont moved for leave to bring in the bill relieving bishops from attendance in Parliament. Beaumont thought the presence of the bishops there useless and unpopular. Mr. Locke King seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone said the Government could not assent to the introduction of such measures. He considered it an ill-advised and gratuitous attack on the constitution. The House divided, and leave to introduce was refused by 102 to 158. Before adjournment, which took place at 1:30 A. M., an effort was made by some members to procure the adoption of a rule suspending the sitting at midnight. Mr. Gladstone compromised the matter by promising to introduce a motion likely to meet with no opposition.

The House of Lords to-night took up the Married Woman's Property Bill, and after brief debate referred it to a select committee. Adjourned.

A lively sensation was caused in the Lower House this evening by a false alarm of fire.

Execution of Greek Brigands.

LONDON, June 21.—Dispatches from Athens announce the execution of five more of the Marathon brigands.

Cotton Factory Destroyed by Fire.

Whitlaw's extensive cotton factory in Balton was totally destroyed by fire to-night. A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

The Austrian Election.

VIENNA, June 21.—The elections for the Diet progress. Much excitement prevails, and meetings are held every night in various quarters of the city. The liberal party are gaining in the provinces.

Our Minister to England to be Promoted.

LONDON, June 21.—The committee of the Commons on the investigation of the diplomatic service of Great Britain, were to-day informed by Lord Clarendon that the Government had reason to believe that the United States intended to raise its mission to England to one of the first rank, and this must be reciprocated by the establishment of an embassy at Washington in lieu of the present mission.

On a Fool's Errand.

The *News* says that a Canadian agent is reported to be on his way to England for the purpose of creating an ill feeling against the United States Government on account of the late Fenian raid, but he is on a fool's errand.

The St. Gothard Railroad.

Letters from Paris generally represent that France will not push her claims for control in the St. Gothard Railroad, and will assume a passive attitude.

Manifesto from the International Society of Workingmen.

PARIS, June 21.—The International Society of Workingmen have issued a manifesto declaring that their organization has never been a secret one; that all their meetings have been public, and that all resolutions adopted by the Society have been published in its recognized organ. This manifesto is issued on account of the approaching trials of members of the Society for alleged connection with the conspiracy against the Emperor.

The Minister of Fine Arts to-day distributed the prizes to artists whose paintings have been on exhibition at the Palais D'Industrie.

The Champions of Infallibility to be Rewarded.

ROME, June 21.—The desire of the fathers to express their opinions in speeches before the Council is so great that before adjournment the Council will assemble and bestow cardinalates on fifteen of the fathers to be elected from among the active champions of infallibility.

Resigned.

Vice Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, Controller of the Navy, and Edward J. Reed, Chief Naval Constructor, have resigned.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The steamship City of Brussels has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, June 21.—The steamship Moravian, from Portland, has arrived.

BREST, June 21.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, arrived to-day.

The Markets.

The *Standard* thinks no upward movement in the money market is probable before September.

LONDON, June 21, Evening.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account 92¾. American securities, '62, 90⅛; '65, 89½; '67, 88½; 10-40s, 89¼. At Frankfort bonds flat at 96½. Stocks dull; Erie, 20; Illinois, 113½; Great Western, 28¼.

PARIS, June 21.—Bourse quiet; rents 92 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton closed with an upward tendency; middling uplands 10¼@10⅜d, Orleans, 10½@10⅝d, sales, 12,000 bales. California white wheat 10s. 9d; red western No. 2 9s. 1d; winter 9s. 10d. Western flour 24s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s. 6d@31s. 9d. Oats 2s. 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Wheat—receipts for three days 45,000 quarters, 40,000 American. Pork 102s. 6d. Beef 11s. Lard firmer but not higher at 70s. Cheese 66s. Bacon—55s. 6d. for Cumberland cut; 62s. for short rib. Naval stores dull. Common rosin 5s@5s 6d. Spirits petroleum 1s; refined 1s, 6½d. Tallow 44s. 3d. Turpentine 28s.

LONDON, June 21.—Linseed oil quiet and steady at £31 10s. Refined petroleum 1s 7d@1s 7½d. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Calcutta linseed 63s 6d@64s. Petroleum at Antwerp quiet at 52 francs. Manchester market quiet.

HAVRE, June 21.—Cotton closed irregular; spot 119½ francs; afloat 119 francs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Democrats will have a majority of thirteen on joint ballot in the Oregon Legislature.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, has declined to appoint delegates to the convention which meets in Cincinnati on the 6th of October next, to take steps to remove the Federal Capital to some point in the Mississippi valley.

A fire at Fulton, Mo., on Saturday last, destroyed a hotel and several adjoining buildings. Loss $15,000.

A little girl, daughter of James Hawkins, was accidentally drowned in a cistern, at Richmond, Ind., yesterday.

A young man named Nathaniel Hazen was found dead in bed at Columbus, O., yesterday morning, shot through the head. He was prominently connected with the Capital City Brush Company, and moved in the first classes of society.

The Republican primary election at Cleveland resulted in the renomination of Mr. Upton for Congress.

Louisville has adopted the Nicolson pavement.

The cotton and grain crops south of Memphis are flourishing.

One of the coining mills of the Miami Powder Company, at Xenia, Ohio, exploded Monday, killing a colored man named Benjamin Roberts. Loss very heavy.

A boy in Louisville named Shardin, who, two weeks ago, was bitten by a rat, has been attacked with the hydrophobia in its most violent form.

The steamers City of London and Minnesota have arrived at New York from Liverpool.

Rhode Island has organized a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as has also Quebec.

Considerable damage was done in Providence Monday night by lightening, many houses being struck.

Red Cloud and party arrived at Omaha, Neb., yesterday *en route* west. They leave this afternoon.

Says an Omaha telegram of yesterday: "Most encouraging reports are received from the North Park gold mines. Over six hundred men are already at work in them, and the rush there is becoming extensive."

Idaho advices of the 11th instant, say the grasshoppers have not made their appearance yet, and the crop prospects are the best known for many years, and the mining news is flattering.

Turner and Donnelly fought a prize fight yesterday morning at Kushla, Ala., eighty-seven rounds. Turner was the winner; time two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Judge John A. Campbell and J. G. A. Fellows were fined one hundred dollars each for contempt in the Eighth District Court of New Orleans, for offering to file a petition that their clients could not get justice therein.

The Saengerfest at Cincinnati last week was a financial success. The last of the delegates left for their homes yesterday.

The Tennessee Senate yesterday adopted resolutions giving the State's assent to the consolidated mortgage made by the Louisville and Nashville Railway to secure the payment of bonds.

Twelve convicts from the penitentiary at Nashville, employed on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, escaped yesterday.

The Red Stockings beat the Intrepids at Philadelphia yesterday, 52 to 19.

The White Stockings, of Chicago, at Buffalo yesterday, beat the Niagaras, 64 to 14.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco yesterday authorized the Mayor of that city to offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the parties who tampered with the ballots in one of the wards at a recent election.

A religious discussion, involving the special points of difference between the Methodist and Campbellites or Christian beliefs, commenced at Cynthiana, Ky., yesterday, between Rev. Jacob Ditzler, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. L. B. Wilkes, of the Christian Church. Mr. Ben Pitman, of Cincinnati, is reporting it with a view to its publication.

A number of delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Convention have arrived at Indianapolis, including representatives from New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas and Canada. The Convention will be organized at ten o'clock this morning.

Col. Morrow, of the 13th Infantry arrived at Sioux city, from Fort Benton, Monday, and reports an attack by five hundred Indians upon Fort Buford wood choppers, killing nearly all of them. The Colonel thinks this the opening of a long meditated war.

Monday afternoon, near Boyertown, Pa., a child of Wm. Ludy, about a year old, had its throat cut from ear to ear with a butcher knife, by a girl named Catherine Hummel, aged about thirteen. After the murder, she fled to the woods and was not apprehended till this morning.

An explosion on the Air Line Railroad, near East Hampton, Conn., killed three workmen and wounded three others, one totally.

The guns were replaced on the steamer Cuba, formerly the Hornet, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday. It is thought she will leave for New York in a few days under charge of Captain Moffett, formerly Commander of the Confederate cruiser Florida.

Savage, chief of the Fenian Brotherhood, left San Francisco for New York yesterday.

At a convention of leading merchants of the cities of Virginia and East Tennessee, yesterday, at White Sulphur Springs, Va., one hundred delegates were present. Resolutions were passed exhorting all Virginians to energetic co-operation in an effort to perfect commercial communication with the Southwest.

Three children, Charles Adolph, Katie Miller and Mary Furrows, were instantly killed by the falling of an undermined foundation wall of an old house on Sassafras street, near Union Depot, Chicago, yesterday.

The treasure overland from San Francisco to New York last week amounted to $245,000.

The steamer Saginaw, from Midway Islands, says a San Francisco dispatch of yesterday, reports the work of removing the obstructions progressing favorably, but it will require two years, and a cost from half a million to a million dollars, instead of fifty thousand dollars.

Three men were drowned in the harbor at Portland, Maine, yesterday afternoon, by the upsetting of a boat. Their names are J. W. H. Rogers, of the firm of Rogers, Fuller & Co., of Boston; Charles W. Holmes, also of Boston, and Timothy Angdon, of Polland.

THE RED RIVER.

Riel Determined to Oppose the Invading Army—Instructions to one of Riel's Delegates to the Ottowa Government.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The St. Paul *Press*, this morning, publishes a letter from Pembina, which says that in case the Red River expedition continues to move westward, Riel's provisional government will send an armed force to meet it. In this controversy, the independence of Canada will probably be declared. The *Press* also publishes the instructions of Riel's Secretary of State to Father Richot, one of Riel's delegates to the Government of Ottowa, in which he says: "As regards the expedition, it is viewed with much suspicion, and is not at all acceptable to any portion of this people. The Government and people of this country cannot view this expedition in any other light than was the approach of McDougall as Lieutenant Governor last November, and in view of the peaceful condition of the Northwest, since the evil spirits have left the country, both among the various classes of the people, and with and amongst the Indian tribes, and the evident intentions of entering into the Confederation on satisfactory conditions, the fact of you and your co delegates being in Ottawa, we deem this expedition as entirely unnecessary, and believe it is intended to compel the people to accept the conditions dictated by the Canadian Government, which cannot be effected without the act of 1867, in reference to British Colonies entering into the Confederation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1870.

AN UNMITIGATED LIE.

The story of a $50,000 paid up life insurance policy as a present to President Grant from leading Republicans of this city, is a pure invention.

ANNEKE JANS.

Judge Blatchford has issued an injunction on one of the Anneke Jans suits against the Trinity Church Trustees, requiring the plaintiff to show by what authority he undertakes his action.

LABORERS INJURED.

Four laborers were severely injured yesterday by the premature explosion of a blast at Haddam, Connecticut.

DECREE ISSUED.

Judge Blatchford issued a decree for $21,849, gold, against Felix Miranda, Guatemalan, consul, for defrauding the Government on false entries of tobacco.

KNOCKED DOWN AND INJURED.

A. M. Hazzard, of St. Louis, was knocked down by a truck and severely injured in Broad street to-day.

JUDGE FOLGER

To-day forwarded his resignation, as Assistant Treasurer, to Washington, preparatory to the early assumption of the duties of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

END OF THE CIGAR MAKER'S STRIKE.

The strike of the cigar makers, which commenced in December, has terminated. The Cigar Makers' Union to-night authorized the executive committee to make the best terms possible with the employers.

OPPOSITION TO CHINESE LABOR.

The working men are organizing in opposition to the introduction of Chinese labor. Secret sessions of the labor unions have been held to discuss the subject.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported that the committee unanimously recommend non-concurrence in the amendments of the House to the Senate Currency bill, and the appointment of a committee of conference. Also, joint resolution to determine the construction of the Internal Revenue act so as to exempt indistributable sums added to contingent funds of insurance companies. Passed.

Mr. BAYARD presented a memorial from Wm. F. Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, proposing for $500,000 a year to be paid by the United States for twenty years, to establish and maintain international telegraph cables from San Francisco to Japan and China, and a third from the United States to Europe, conditional upon never consolidating with any existing trans-Atlantic cable, and never charging more than five dollars, gold, for each message of ten words. Referred.

The House tax and tariff bill will be made the special order as soon as the consular appropriation bill is disposed of.

The Senate took up the Postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Trumbull's amendment limiting the franking privilege to the departments was rejected, 22 to 25.

Mr. Ramsey's proposition to repeal the franking privilege was amended by prohibiting any allowance for stamps or increased pay to Senators or Representatives in consequence of the repeal of the franking privilege, and the amendment then rejected, 26 to 28.

The Senate proceeded to consider the consular and diplomatic bill. The amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported amendments providing for a Consul General at Liberia; raising the Minister to Japan to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and increasing the appropriation for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and for missions abroad from $50,000 to $150,000. Adopted. The bill was then reported to Senate. The Senate in Committee took up the naval appropriation bill. The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

At five o'clock the tax and tariff bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs and the House in reporting a resolution declaring Mr. Whittemore, by selling military and naval cadetships, unworthy of a seat in the House; reciting his election and the presentation of his credentials, and resolving that the House decline to allow said Whittemore to be sworn in as a Representative in the United States Congress, and direct that his credentials be returned to him.

After discussion Mr. POLAND endeavored to obtain the reference of the credentials to the Judiciary Committee, but Mr. LOGAN declined to admit such resolution, and moved the previous question, under operation of which his resolution was adopted, 131 to 24.

Mr. PALMER, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Council Bluffs, by the Nebraska and Missouri River Railroad Company. He asked unanimous consent to put the bill on its final passage.

Mr. STILES objected, but subsequently withdrew his objection, when Mr. WELLS renewed it, alleging as a reason that the span provided for between the piers was too narrow.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an act to incorporate the society of the Army of the Cumberland. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WASHBURN reported an act to pay loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion for services in taking the eighth census. Passed.

The House then went into Committee on the Sundry Civil Expenses bill.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, deemed this a proper occasion, it being the last general appropriation bill, to review the work of the committee and the House in regard to public expenditures. He reminded the House of remarks made by himself in the early part of the session, comparing the estimates of the last administration, and showing that the balance was alarmingly against the former. These remarks of his were much commented on, and no two gentlemen had since been able to agree upon figures for either year. The Treasury Department had, however, employed one of its most skillful accountants to review the estimates for both years and he now laid before the House, to be printed in the *Globe*, the report of that investigation. It showed a balance handsomely in favor of the estimates made by this administration. This summary showed the estimates made for the next year to be $6,098,245 less than the estimates for the present year. That difference was found by the department correcting its own mistakes in estimates to the amount of about $32,000,000, all made against itself, and correcting estimates made by the last administration for the present year to the amount of about $5,000,000, all made in its own favor. The Committee on Appropriations had addressed itself to the work of redeeming the pledge it had made to cut down the appropriations not only below the estimates for next year, but also below the appropriations made for the present year. He took some pride in submitting the result to the House.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1871, exclusive of what are called permanent appropriations, were $155,098,727. The Committee had reported appropriations amounting to $141,753,862, being a reduction of $13,344,229; the appropriation for the present year, $148,741,447, being $6,999,939 more than for next year. These figures did not include permanent appropriations, such as for the payment of interest on the public debt, collection of customs, &c. If these were added the result would be—Estimates for coming year, $298,315,842; appropriations recommended by the committee, $285,972,617; appropriations for the present year, including permanent appropriations, $297,373,923, being $12,201,306 more than the appropriations recommended for the next fiscal year.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill in detail. It appropriates $11,778,130. Without disposing of the bill the committee arose and the House adjourned.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD EXCURSIONISTS.

Return to Baltimore—More Resolutions of Thanks.

On Saturday the Southern excursionists and the gentlemen accompanying them from Washington and Baltimore all arrived safely at the Northern Central depot in Baltimore, highly gratified with their trip, and favorably impressed with the knowledge obtained of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections. The party were all invited to accept of the hospitalities of the Eutaw House, by its proprietor Mr. James Gilmore, after partaking of which they went to Richmond by the line of steamers running from Baltimore, at which point they will separate.

Before leaving Baltimore a meeting of the excursionists was held, with Mr. T. J. Sumner in the chair, when the following additional resolutions, offered by Mr. V. A. McBee, of North Carolina, and Col. H. P. Hammett, of South Carolina, were adopted:

Resolved, That on the part of those who subscribed to the following resolutions in addition to the resolutions passed very hurriedly on the train, we cannot forbear from saying that as the invitation was extended for the particular benefit of Southern railroad men, that the great speed of about fifty-four miles an hour, with such perfect regularity as made the party feel perfectly secure, notwithstanding the heavy grades and curves, shows conclusively the road and its management are certainly most excellent, and probably not surpassed. We therefore further

Resolved, That it is not only a pleasure but a duty to express our most kindly feelings towards all the officers of said roads, as well as to the kindness and great attention and hospitality shown us by the citizens at the numerous points in regard to their improvements, manufactures, &c.

Resolved, That the opportunity afforded the excursion party of examining the machine shops of the different roads over which they passed; and the admirable discipline and mechanical skill apparent in each, together with the examination they were able to make of the process of obtaining the different minerals in the region penetrated by the road, with the process of reducing them and converting them into different articles used by railroads and other mechanical pursuits, all of which was very satisfactorily explained to the party, have been sources of information which cannot but be useful in after life, and will no doubt be applied to the development of the section which we represent, as well as exceedingly pleasant to the individual members of the party.

REMARKABLE DELUSION.

Negro Superstition—Shocking Scenes—A Crazy Negro Woman.

In Limestone county, Texas, lately, an old negro woman named Jane, announced to the rest of the negroes on the farm, some eight or ten adults in number, that she had just received a revelation from God that the millennium was to come on Thursday, the 26th of last month, and that the mighty "Ship of Zion" would come—water or no water—and take all those to glory who should follow implicitly the directions she (Jane) would give them, she being, as she avowed, the chosen instrument of God for their salvation. She first preached a whole day to a large congregation, and after having made many converts, she commanded them to burn one-half of all the household kitchen furniture, clothing, &c., they possessed, which they did in a mighty bonfire. She next commanded them to cut up with hoes one-half of all their growing crops, which they did, digging everything up by the roots. Much of the corn was nearly waist high, and both corn and cotton were good generally. She then commanded that they give away half of their children, their wagons, plows and other farming utensils, which they did to several persons living near. Then came a command for both sexes entirely to disrobe themselves and prey and dance the "Holy Dance," which was implicitly obeyed. Many of the small children, upon refusing to obey these orders, were severely beaten, and one man who refused, was very nearly beaten to death by the women. They were then made to partake of what she denominated the "Lord's Supper," the bread consisting of water and salads, and the wine of water and molasses. She said a human sacrifice was demanded, and accordingly stripped her own infant of its clothing, wrapped it in a cloth and prepared to give it as a burnt-offering, and would assuredly have done so but for the interference of some present, who were not so insane. They were then commanded to kill all their dogs, which they did, to the number of fifteen, and after some two days—these things all the time going on—they were ordered by their leader to eat of the putrid carcasses, at which command they, for the first time, evinced a disposition to "go slow."

While they were halting, their leader endeavored to show them how to "go through a dorg," but her stomach being of a different notion from her head, eschewed the repast, and speedily delivered itself of such wonderful morsels. At this stage of the proceedings the delusion vanished, under the interference of a neighbor, who had the woman taken care of as a crazy person.

THE effect of the apportionment bill, which passed the Senate the other day, upon the following Western States, under the new census, is estimated as follows:

	Present representation.	Under the bill.
Illinois	14	20
Ohio	19	21
Indiana	11	13
Michigan	6	10
Wisconsin	6	10
Minnesota	2	4
Iowa	6	10
Missouri	9	13
Kansas	1	3
Total	74	104

A WONDER OF THE SEA.

Strange Noises in a Nicaraguan Harbor.

An officer of the royal mail steamer Shannon writes to *Nature* an account of a phenomenon which he says has been repeatedly noticed in the harbor of Greytown, Nicaragua. He says:

Owing to a shallow bar, vessels cannot enter the harbor or river, and are therefore obliged to anchor in from seven to eight fathoms of water, about two miles from the beach, the bottom consisting of heavy dark sand and mud containing much vegetable matter brought down by the river. Now, while at anchor in this situation, we hear, commencing with a marvelous punctuality at about midnight, a peculiar metallic vibratory sound, of sufficient loudness to awaken a great portion of the ship's crew, however tired they may be after a hard day's work. This sound continues for about two hours with but one or two very short intervals. It was first noticed some few years ago in the iron built vessels, Wye, Tyne, Elder and Danube. It has never been heard on board the coppered-wooden vessels, Trent, Thames, Tamar or Solent. These were steamers formerly employed on the branch of the company's inter-colonial service, and when any of their officers or crew told of the wonderful music heard on board at Greytown, it was generally treated as "a yarn" or hoax. Well, for the last two years the company's large trans-Atlantic ships have called at Greytown, and remained there on such occasions for from five to six days. We have thus all had ample opportunity of hearing for ourselves. When first heard by the negro sailors they were more frightened than astonished, and they at once gave way to superstitious fears of ghosts and Obeihism. By English sailors it was considered to be caused by the trumpet fish, or what they called such (certainly not the *centriscus scolopax*, which does not even exist here). They invented a fish to account for it. But if caused by any kind of fish, why only at one place, and why only at certain hours of the night? Everything on board is as still from two to four as from twelve to two o'clock, yet the sound is heard between twelve and two, but not between two and four. The ship is undoubtedly one of the principal instruments in its production. She is in fact for the time being converted into a great musical sounding-board.

It is by no means easy to describe this sound, and each listener gives a somewhat different account of it.

It is musical, metallic, with a certain cadence, and a one, two, three, time tendency of beat. It is heard most distinctly over open hatchways, over the engine-room, through the coal-shoots, and close round the outside of the ship. It cannot be fixed at any one place, always appearing to recede from the observer. On applying the ear to the side of an open bunker, one fancies that it is proceeding from the very bottom of the hold.

Very different were the comparisons made by the different listeners. The blowing of a conch shell by fishermen at at a distance, a shell held to the ear, an æolian harp, the whirr of buzzing sound of wheel machinery in rapid motion, the vibration of a large bell when the first and louder sound has ceased, the echo of chimes in the belfry, ricocheting of a stone on ice, the wind blowing over telegraph wires, have all been assigned as bearing a more or less close resemblance; it is louder on the second than the first, and reaches its acme on the third night; calm weather and smooth water favor its development. The rippling of the water alongside and the breaking of the surf on the shore are heard quite distinct from it.

STATE POLITICS.

The Mechanicsburg (Cumberland county) *Democrat* announces as its candidate for Sheriff of that county Professor Johnston, a colored man.

The first colored vote polled in Chester county under the Fifteenth amendment, was cast at East Goshen township, Chester county, on Tuesday last, on the question of changing the place of holding the elections in that township.

Dr. McClellan, a new candidate, is contesting the Senatorial chances in Chester county. The prominent candidates now are Pomeroy, Evans, Pennypacker and McClellan. Roberts, Darlington and Keech, the old members, are all candidates for renomination.

OHIO NEWS.

A German girl of eighteen jumped from a railway train while it was running at a speed of forty miles an hour, Thursday, near Bellvue. Although she was stunned and her clothes badly torn, she had no bones broken, and in a few minutes was able to rise and walk away.

The Commissioners of Franklin county have decided against allowing the absorption of additional territory by the city of Columbus, and the *State Journal* complains that they will have to "play second fiddle" to Dayton and other second class towns for another decade.

The Gallipolis gas works are progressing, and the place will in a short time be illuminated with gas.

In an article printed in our local columns some time since, in regard to the death of one of the early residents of this city at Portsmouth, Ohio, the name of James McLain was used in every instance instead of the correct one, Isaac Voorhes.

John T. Smith shot and killed Bruce Kean while attempting to arrest the latter in Harrison county, during the year 1867. On Wednesday last the widow recovered $5,000 against Smith for the loss of her husband. Smith was sentenced to the penitentiary for life in February 1868, but has since been pardoned, and is now residing in St. Louis. It is understood that Smith has means out of which the widow can make her judgment.

The Ironton *Register* says: On last Friday evening occurred a wholesale slaughter of sheep in the pastures of Messrs. Horn, Roberts and Vogle. Dogs entered the pastures and succeeded in killing sixteen and wounding twenty-five of the finest sheep ever brought to this county. The dogs seemed to understand their work. The throats of the sheep that were killed had every appearance of having been cut with a knife, and there was scarcely a drop of blood in them.

A short time since Rufus Beeman, aged fifty-four years, residing in Perry township, Gallia county, hung himself. He went away from home on horseback, saying he would be back before long, but as he did not return as soon as expected, search was made for him and he was found hung to a dogwood tree. His horse was tied near by. He had been, at one time, an inmate of the lunatic asylum.

The Ravenna *Democrat* says the following novel marriage ceremony took place before His Honor, Mayor Meharg, at his office, on Tuesday last:

Before you as witness, I agree to take Catharine Stoell, who I hold by the right hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and to her I accord equal rights socially, religiously and politically with myself.

W. PIERCE.

Before you, as witnesses, I agree to take Walter Pierce, who I now hold by the hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and I agree to not usurp over or transcend him in any particular.

CATHERINE STOELL.

By this voluntary and premeditated act, in your presence we declare ourselves religiously, philosophically and scientifically married.

WALTER PIERCE,
CATHERINE PIERCE.

These persons having been duly filed, his Honor completed the contract thus entered into by pronouncing the parties husband and wife.

The thirty-fifth commencement of Marietta College will commence on Sunday next, and end on Wednesday following.

A girl named Emma Poole, from Portsmouth, made two attempts to destroy her life at Columbus last week, by laying herself on a railroad track, but was prevented each time by the interference of the police. She was finally committed to jail. She says she had fallen into bad habits, had become weary and disgusted with a life of shame and was determined to die.

The contract for building the court house, jail and sheriff's dwelling and offices at Steubenville has been awarded to David Auld, of Columbus, for $160,000.

The commencement exercises of Oberlin College opening with the regular examination on the 25th of July, close on Thursday evening, August 4, with the annual grand concert. The regular five-year reunion also takes place this year, and promises to bring together many of the more distinguished alumni of the College. One of the notable features of the exercises for this year will be the address before the literary societies on Wednesday evening, August 3, by Rev. Dr. Bacon.

Miss Maria McLaine committed suicide near Wadsworth last week, by cutting her throat with a razor. She was temporarily deranged.

An old gentleman residing a short distance east of Cambridge, on Friday morning, discovered, while still warm in the nest, an ordinary sized hen egg, with the following inscription thereon, commencing near the large end of the egg and extending down the side. The inscription was in raised letters, and of exactly the same appearance as other portions of the shell: "War in 1873 with the Masons." Now this was an ominous declaration, and it is no wonder that the Cambridge people were agitated.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Two little boys, sons of Samuel Currens, of Randolph county, went out one day last week to drive home the cows. When but a short distance from the house they were attacked by a very large panther. The eldest boy immediately gathered up the younger one in his arms, but the panther seized him and tore him loose. The boy, seeing that he could not save his little brother, ran for the house. The father hastened back with him, and when he got to the spot found his child almost entirely devoured.

The West Virginia Teachers' Institute will meet in Parkersburg on the 28th inst.

Judge McWhorter adjourned court at Lewisburg, the other day, to give all an opportunity to join in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead.

A WRITER speaking of the demands which threaten the money market of the world says: "Italy, with an expenditure far exceeding her net revenue, will soon require another loan, and will get it, but at a very ruinous rate of interest. There is some expectation of Portugal appearing before the money-lords, but not much prospect of their lending any money. There is a new Spanish loan on the tapis for $12,000,000, which will be secured on the produce of the Almaden Quicksilver Mines, already mortgaged to Messrs. Rothschild, who are to introduce this loan into the market. Next is a Peruvian railway loan, for $60,000,000, secured upon the customs and other revenues of Peru. The republic of Uruguay requires $3,000,000, also for railway purposes. Lastly, the Roumanian Government, being "hard up," wants to borrow $5,000,000 at 7¼ nominal, but 10¾ per cent, real interest. Putting the Italian loan at $50,000,000, the whole amount to be borrowed, by European and South American States, between this and November, is about $165,000,000, a sum so small that Mr. Baring or Baron Rothschild could put all of it on the counter out of their own resources and those of a few intimate business friends, within forty-eight hours after it was asked for.

THE Washington and Gloucester Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia employs 700 hands, who run 900 looms, and turn out 11,000,000 yards of cotton goods annually.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, June 21.—Beef cattle—receipts 424 head. Market improved, but quotations unchanged. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,250 head; market inactive; sales in lots at $3 50@6; extra $6 50@8.

A CALL TO KANSAS.

Le Roy, Coffey County—Who Are Wanted—What They Can Do—The Inducements.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LE ROY, COFFEY COUNTY, June 13, 1870.

Knowing with what eager avidity anything relating to Kansas is read by a great number of your patrons, I thought I would give you a few notes from this section of the "Massachusetts of the West." Many people imagine that going to Kansas means leaving all civilization, and plunging at once into a wilderness untrodden as yet by any one save the redskin or buffalo. Instead of that, one is surprised with the sight of beautiful towns and villages, sprung up as if by magic, surrounded by improved farms and cosy habitations in almost every direction. To be sure there is a great deal of wild land. What I mean by wild land is uncultivated land, that needs settling up, but it is hardly ever out of sight of improved farms, except out on the extreme frontier. Thousands are coming in every week, and not a day passes that you can see from one to a dozen emigrant wagons, with their white canvas covers, passing by on the road. Indians are not to be found except on the reservations, where they live in a half civilized kind of a way, having a few cattle, and perhaps cultivating an acre or two of ground, but generally their only subsistence is what the Government affords. It is somewhat strange to an Eastern man, but nevertheless true, that Indian reservations are always the choicest land in the country, which goes to show that Indians have at least an eye to business.

This part of Kansas is noted for its magnificent ranges for cattle, consisting of high prairie land and river bottoms covered with rich grass, which grows from four to six feet high; and which, cured into hay, makes a strong rich fodder, only equalled by the tame grasses of the older States. The town from which I indite this letter is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Neosho river, in what is known as the "Great Neosho Valley," which for richness of country is unequaled. Corn is raised at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre, wheat forty, oats sixty to eighty, and so on. The timber here is very heavy, consisting mostly of black walnut, hickory, elm, cottonwood and oak. I have seen walnut logs that would measure six feet through. Walnut lumber is principally used for framing timber for dwellings, and also for weather boarding. A furniture factory would prove a splendid investment here, as there is a great demand and prices are high on account of the railroad rates, which are "hefty" in this country.

The town was laid out before the war, but never numbered over a dozen houses until the last two years, when it took a start, and to-day has a population of 1,200 people. Of business houses it has about twenty-five, mostly dry goods, grocery and general merchandising stores, but it needs a first-class hardware store and if your readers are thinking of going into a business of that kind, they can do better here than any place I know of. Commanding as it does the finest agricultural country in the West, with one railroad running north and south built, and one from Kansas City south-west under contract, I know of no town that presents as great advantages as this. To a live, practical business man who can bring out a good stock, say from $6,000 to $18,000 worth, I am empowered to offer a store-room (frame) 24 by 60 feet, with shelving complete, for $250 per year, and if not satisfied with the business done in one year, the party to have the store free. I am satisfied a large jobbing business could be done here in Pittsburgh manufactures, such as nails, all kinds of iron, horse shoes, window glass, plows, agricultural implements, &c. These goods could be shipped to Kansas City by steamboat, and from there (only a hundred miles) by rail to this point. Pittsburgh plows would sell here, and give better satisfaction than the ones we have here. We also need a good lumber yard, which would pay well, as buildings are going up in every direction. If any one wishes any further information please direct them to me. I send you a copy of our new paper, which I think is pretty bright. Its editors are from Pomeroy, Ohio. The citizens of the town are going to have a "grand celebration" on "Ye glorious 4th," and as I am on the Committee of Arrangements, I send you one of our complimentary invites, which I hope will receive a welcome at your hands. We will have dinner, speeches and fireworks, also dancing, which is all the go out here; not quite so stylish as at "Long Branch," perhaps, but still apparently very much enjoyed. Your paper comes regularly, and I receive all the Pittsburgh news just four days old. I had the pleasure of entertaining J. Black and George Beckwith a short time ago. They are from your city, late of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were on a prospecting tour, and I think are going to make this point their stopping place. Both were much pleased to find late copies of the COMMERCIAL at hand, which were appreciated as they only can be appreciated by "strangers in a strange land." I see by your venerable contemporary that "millions of grasshoppers are ravaging Kansas." I can only say that since I came here in February, I have never seen but one grasshopper and it was lame.

D. B. M.

A NEW YORK paper says: From now till about the end of August, Saturday, by common consent, will be a half holiday with the business community down town. Nearly all the leading brokers and merchants have so informed their clerks, and the clerks accordingly are happy. This afternoon half of Wall street and Broad street seemed to be out in the Central Park or on the Boulevard. But it will soon cease to be fashionable to be seen there at all, or anywhere, except at the watering places.

A PHILADELPHIA paper, which is considered good authority in all matters relating to coal, says that the present supply cannot be materially increased with the present processes of mining, which have been confined to the surface veins. It estimates that the process of mining hitherto has been wasteful to such an extent that for every ton actually consumed another ton has been destroyed in the working or transportation.

DIED.

BARCLAY—On Tuesday afternoon, June 21st, at 6 o'clock, JAMES C. BARCLAY, in the fifty-third year of his age.

Funeral will take place on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Walter T. Brown, Meadow street, near Lincoln avenue, in the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street at 8½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING—ANY Business House requiring a Bookkeeper for a few hours only, each day, can obtain the services of an experienced and competent Man, at a moderate rate. References given. Address J. R., care this office.

WANTED—PUDDLERS—AT POMEROY, Ohio, a few good sober Puddlers. Also, a Man to run a Swett Spike Machine. Steady employment given to good men. C. GRANT, Agent.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING—BOOKS written up and closed, Partnership Accounts adjusted, Collections made, by a competent person. Address T., care Lock Box 348, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—COACH PAINTERS—TWO first-class workmen. Good stripers will be paid $18 to $20 per week and steady employment. Apply immediately, at McKELVEY'S Bazaar, 89 Third avenue. tf

WANTED—COOPERS—20 COOPERS at Cochranton, Crawford county, Pa. JOHN HARDING.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER—A first-class Carriage Painter and Finisher. To a steady Man a permanent situation and good wages will be given. Inquire of S. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., No. 76 Wood street.

WANTED—SALESMEN.—TWO EXperienced Salesmen to take the Agency of Zell's Popular Encyclopedia. Over 25,000 copies sold. Good Agents can make from Fifty to Seventy-five Dollars per week. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. at the office of F. R. FOSTER & CO., 68 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$40,000 IN Mortgages. Address Money, Commercial office. tf

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR COOKING, Housework, &c., in city and country, at highest wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, to be secured by Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "F." Box "O," Commercial Office. tf

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOS. K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A TRAVELLING Agent, one who can take an article in the Fancy Goods line in connection with his trade. Must come recommended. Address Box A., Commercial Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY, by the American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass. or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE Octagon Sewing Machine. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address Octagon Sewing Machine Co., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

LOST.

LOST—NOTE—ON MONDAY, JUNE 20, a Promissory Note for $75 00, drawn by W. Stewart, payable to the order of Wm. Douglass. The finder will please leave the same at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SUITE OF LARGE second story front Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 166 Third avenue.

BOARDING—A FEW BOARDERS CAN find pleasant accommodations in a private family, at No. 92 Beaver street. Privileges of Bathroom; location pleasant near the Park.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—THE OFFICE OF THE Allegheny Insurance Company has been removed from 37 Fifth avenue to No. 67 Fourth avenue, between Market and Wood streets. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county; Judgments bought; Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—IN A location doing a good business. Address B. C., this office.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A thriving Newspaper published in this county. The owner is about to move away. A small capital will place the purchaser in a lucrative and rapidly growing business. Terms easy as to payment. Address Publisher, Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR SALE—REFINERY, NEARLY new and in complete order. Capacity 500 barrels; can be doubled at small expense. Storage for crude 8,000 barrels. Six Acres of Land, fee simple. Dwelling, good Stone Quarry, good Buildings suitable for any manufacturing purpose. On the A. V. RR. and river at Johnston Station. Will be sold very low or leased to a good party. Inquire of J. C. BUFFUM, 24 Market street, Pittsburgh. wstf

SALE OF STEEL WORKS.—THE AMERICAN Steel Company will sell their Property at Connellsville, Pa., at Public Auction, at the Works, on June 30, 1870, at 11:30 A. M. The Property consists of about 15 Acres of Ground, 5 Blocks of Dwellings, Stable, Carpenter Shop, Office and Steel Works. The Works are one of the best built and arranged in the country, and has a capacity of about 5 tons of Cast Steel per day; also, Lathes, Drill Press and Planer. There is an abundance of the best Coal and Coke within 100 yards of the Works, and a Switch from the P. and C. R. R., running into the Mill Yard. Further particulars in regard to the property and terms of sale can be obtained at the office of the Company, 12 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS generally. We offer for sale at less than one-fourth its cost, that large and substantial manufacturing establishment known as the "New Haven Woolen Mills," situate at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. The Buildings are suitable for any kind of a manufacturing business, and are of the most substantial brick construction. A full and minute description of the whole property, giving things in detail will be found in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, given away gratis, or sent free to any address. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

A CHEAP GRIST MILL PROPERTY and 34 Acres of Land for sale, situate on the Monongahela river, near Lock No. 3, in Allegheny county. Mill has 3 run of Burs, is 34 by 42, two and a half stories high, and now doing a No. 1 business; 10 Acres of Coal, 6 foot vein now open for use of Mill, and only about 100 yards from Mill; good Brick Dwelling House of 7 Rooms, and first-rate Outbuildings. Orchard of about 4 Acres all kinds of grafted Fruit. Price, only $8,000 and very cheap. Possession at any time. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

TO MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY— We are now offering for sale at a low price that large and well arranged establishment, now occupied by Hall & Speer as a Plow Factory, situate at the foot of Ohio avenue, in the Sixth Ward, Allegheny city, having a front of 204 feet on Beaver avenue, by 180 feet on Walnut street, with a 25 foot alley through between the buildings. The Buildings are of Brick and of the most substantial character, and are suitable for any kind of manufacturing and should command the attention of all persons wishing to make a profitable investment. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

A FIRST-CLASS GRIST MILL AND 38 Acres for sale, situate in Alliance, Ohio. The Water power is the best in the State of Ohio, and the entire Mill is in tip-top order. The Land is so situated that other manufactories could be erected with power sufficient for all. In fact the Water power and Land is worth $5,000 more than we ask for the entire property, and with the shipping and receiving facilities Alliance affords, should command the attention of all who want to make a profitable investment. A full and detailed description, written from personal examination of the property will be found in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." Sent free to any one requesting it. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF FIVE Rooms, Washhouse and outside Oven, situate six minutes walk from Homewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire of B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 54 Logan street, containing 4 large Rooms, Hall and Cellar. Possession immediately. Apply to ROBT. THOMPSON, 59 Logan street.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, Cottage House, Barn and Stabling, beautifully situated in the Nineteenth Ward, formerly East Liberty, joining property of J. Negley and R. Whiteman. Apply to JAMES CALDWELL, 120 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

FOR RENT—THE FOUR-STORY Building formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Commercial, 76 Fifth avenue. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front, a good size Vegetable Garden in rear of Dwelling; abundance of Grapes and Strawberries, and will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EXTRA S. C. BEEF Tongues; 20 dozen just received and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—GLASS PARTITIONS, suitable for Offices. Apply at Commercial Counting Room.

FOR SALE—A LOT 20 BY 140 FEET on Beaver avenue, Sixth Ward, Allegheny, 5 Lots below Nixon street. Inquire of WM. MANN, No. 161 River avenue, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS— New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE— Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY McKEE & CO'S, Manufacturers, 58 Smithfield street. w

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—SIXTY WINDOW SASH, Glazed, 11 by 16; Twenty Window Sash, 10 by 14; Four Window Frames, Four Pairs of Shutters; all in good order and Cheap. Apply to BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON SATURDAY, JULY 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., will be offered at Public Sale, the residence of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Tiernan, deceased. The Property fronts 75 feet on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, and runs back 240 feet to Water street. There is erected thereon a most comfortable Dwelling with 11 Rooms, Ante Rooms, Bath house, large Attic, &c. Cellars under the whole House, for Coal, Spring House, Wash-house, Wine Cellars, &c. There is also a large Brick Stable on the rear of the Lot, with every convenience for Horses, Cows, Carriages, &c. Terms—one fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years. tf

$1,250 CASH WILL PURCHASE 250 Acres of first quality Timber and Farming Land, in Morgan county, Tennessee. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

$1,400 WILL PURCHASE A SNUG Farm of 50 Acres in Armstrong county, Pa., four miles from Railroad, 40 Acres cleared; House, Barn, Fruit, &c. Terms, one-third down, balance in two payments. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth avenue. d*

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF Real Estate.—Why should you search all over town and country for a home, or a purchaser in real estate, when you can, by simply calling or sending your address to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, receive the Pittsburgh Real Estate "Register," a sixty-page Pamphlet, containing over $2,000,000 worth of all kinds of property, from a 20 feet lot to ten thousand Acres of Wild Land in Missouri? Don't fail to get it. It will save you a great deal of time, labor and expense, as the descriptions of property contained therein are, with but few exceptions, written from personal examination. d*

A BEAUTIFUL FRUIT AND GRAIN Farm of 150 Acres for sale, all underlaid with a 6 foot vein of Coal, just one mile east of Latrobe, a thriving town on Pennsylvania Railroad, forty miles east of this city, and situate in one of the most beautiful countries west of the mountains. Good Fruits, splendid Water, well improved and No. 1 Limestone soil. A full description of the entire property, written from personal examination, will be found in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, IN MOUNT Washington. A large number of very desirably located Lots in the Borough of Mount Washington, for sale or lease on easy terms. Apply to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

NOTICES.

☞ **PROCLAMATION.—THE ORDINANCE** in relation to the firing of Fire Works, Fire Arms, etc., within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth of July, will be strictly enforced. The Chief of Police is directed to carry out this proclamation. By order of JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

☞ **PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO. HAND STREET**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (Hand street), will be held at the Company's Rooms, at the north end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 4th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Board of ten Directors and Secretary and Treasurer, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

R. K. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.
June 16th, 1870.

☞ **ELECTION OF OFFICERS—** Pursuant to the act of Incorporation, the Annual Election for a President and Thirteen Directors of the "Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association," will be held at the McConaughy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. GEARY, President,
D. McCONAUGHY, Secretary.

☞ **WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY—ANNUAL MEETING.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of President, Directors, Treasurer and Clerk for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna., on MONDAY, June 27, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ **DIVIDEND—THE BIRMINGHAM GAS CO.** will pay its usual half yearly Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, on and after the 17th instant, at the Banking House of Robinson Brothers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

D. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1870.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues)........$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty........1 25
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement Exercises of the Pittsburgh Central High School will take place in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
Druggists and Pharmaceutists,
PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, &c.
Sign of the Illuminated Mortar.
172 WYLIE AVENUE.
PURE SODA WATER,
KISSINGEN, SELTZER, CONGRESS, AND VICHY WATERS ON DRAUGHT.
Manufacturers of Pure Vegetable Hair Oils.

THE BEST
OUT-DOOR GAME
FOR ALL,
Old and Young,
IS
Field Croquet.
TEN STYLES,
CAREFULLY SELECTED.
GOOD SETS FOR $4 00,
AT
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
193 LIBERTY STREET.
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A Trip to Sea Shore or Mountain Retreat
REQUIRES ONE TO HAVE THE
LATEST FASHIONS
Rose Tint Paper and Envelopes,
Emerald Tint Paper and Envelopes,
Silver Gray Paper and Envelopes,
New Patterns French Paper and Envelopes.
For Sale at the New Stationery Store of
Allan C. Bakewell & Co.,
75 WOOD STREET.

THE CELEBRATED
DURYEA'S
SATIN GLOSS
STARCH.
For Sale by All Dealers.
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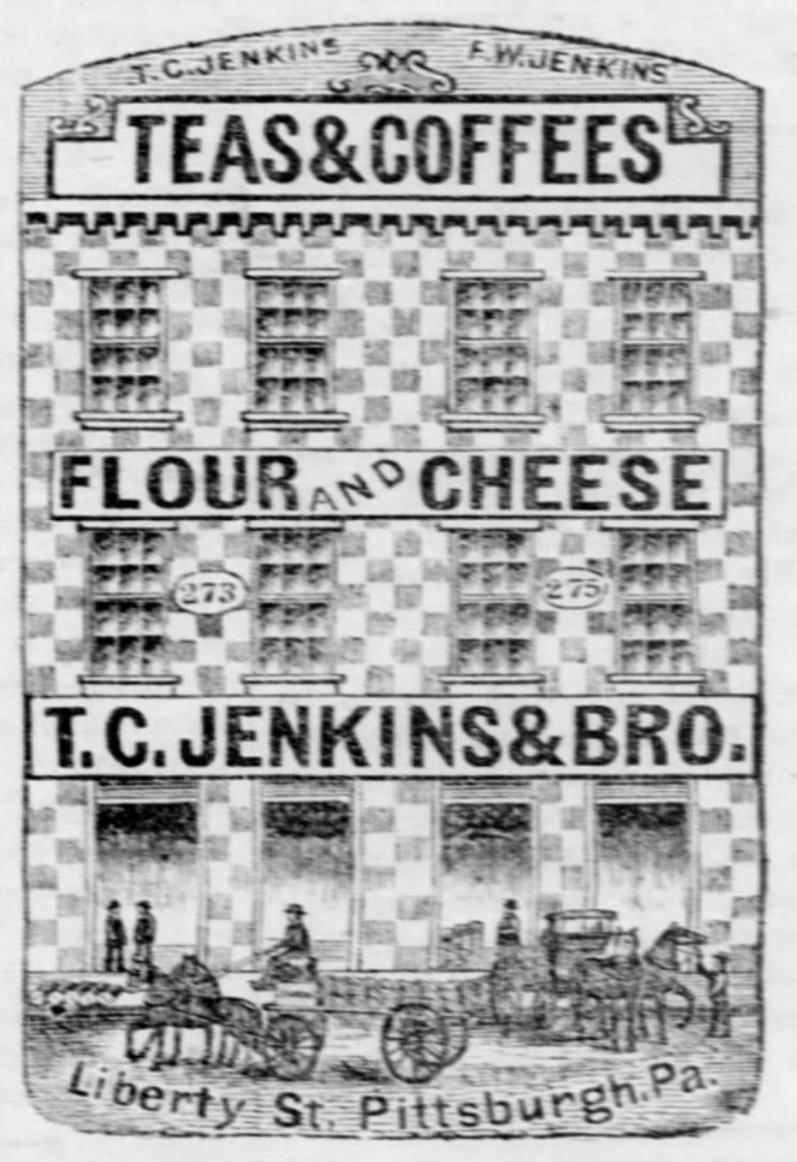

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AT NEW YORK PRICES.
Dealers can get Better Teas and at Lower Rates Here than from Eastern Houses.
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

PHILIPS, BRO & CO.,
TOOL BUILDERS, MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
COR. FIRST AVENUE AND FERRY ST.
Steam and Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves, of all sizes.
Bored out without removing them from their present positions, by L. B. Flanders' Patent Boring Machines.
☞ Agents for FLANDERS' PATENT SPRING STEAM PACKING, pronounced by competent Engineers to be the best Steam Packing in use.

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.
LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS of Latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES,
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

FOR PIC NIC PARTIES.
Cove Spiced and Pickled Oysters.
Deviled Ham, Tongue, Turkey and Lobster.
Spiced and Fresh Salmon.
Sugar Cured Hams for Boiling.
Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
Extra Fine Smoked Beef Tongues.
Sardines and English Pickles.
Fancy Crackers, &c., &c.
For sale at the Family Grocery Store of
GEORGE W. McCLURE,
346 LIBERTY STREET.
Goods delivered free in any part of Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

M. HALLER & CO., CONTRACTORS FOR BORING OIL WELLS. Also, particular attention paid to Boring Artesian Wells for Tanners, Brewers, Oil Refineries and Private Residences; Wells for ascertaining the existence and depth of Coal and other Minerals. Will also contract for taking out Tools. Address M. HALLER, Union Salt Works, Allegheny city, or Woods Run, P. O. Box 16, Allegheny County, Pa. Tools and Engines furnished at any time. Best references given. wsip

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
PITTSBURGH.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY,
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.

Capital Punishment is not abolished in North Germany after all. The *Reichstag* voted its abolition, but after reflecting on the subject and listening to the speech of Bismarck in favor of the practice, they reversed their own action. The Count's speech on the subject is said to have been irresistibly cogent in its array of facts and arguments. Whoever has studied Bismarck knows that he clings very tenaciously to the old notions on many subjects of which his speculative countrymen have made havoc.

Symptoms of compromise between the great railroad contestants begin to show themselves, and it is blieved that peace and the old rates will shortly be declared again. Precisely what will have been effected meantime is not so clear, except a certain derangement in the business world. It cannot be doubted that not many such exploits will convince the country that Congress *should* exercise its constitutional right and provide such legislation as will protect the public. Such legislation, in the opinion of many, is "only a question of time."

The Cortes has lately enacted a law by which the Spanish clergy are deprived of one of their most lucrative and cherished sources of revenue and influence. Hitherto they have held and controlled the registers by which the identity of individuals was established, so that no person could either be born, marry or die in Spain without causing a reference to the priest of the parish in which the event took place. By the law just adopted, these records are placed in the charge of registrars connected with the civil service; laymen of course. A very important change in Spanish administration and society.

In the polite interview between the King of Portugal and the Duke of Saldanha, described elsewhere, the Duke is reported to have tried to prevail on his Majesty to accept the crown of Spain. The King, knowing the indisposition of his subjects to become Spaniards, refused to yield. It is believed that Prim and the Duke had planned the revolution in order to effect the union of the two countries, though both have since denied the charge. Both however hope that the Portuguese will on reflection become reconciled to the scheme of an Iberian or Peninsular union. Hence Prim's intimation that after a while a new candidate for the Spanish throne may present himself.

While authority usually good proclaims that of Mr. Ackerman's confirmation as Attorney General there is no doubt, another deemed quite as intelligent insists that he stands no chance, and that his name will be withdrawn from the Senate. The nomination has many opponents who would be glad to support Gen. Grant in his every act. But among its opponents are included those who have no better motive than a wish to embarrass the President. What with some renders the nomination particularly distasteful—that is Mr. Ackerman's antecedents—specially commends him to others, who insist that the time has come to act as though the war was over and when amnesty should commence.

Many signs indicate the changes that have come over Prussia since the days of the Great Frederic, but hardly one of them is more striking than a proposition which Count Bismarck has lately made to the leading commercial nations. He has proposed, we are told, that all the nations interested in the China trade shall agree upon a plan of united action against the pirates who infest the Chinese seas, and who for a long time have made it necessary for trading vessels in those waters to carry guns and pikes enough to arm their crews. Great Britain, the United States and the Confederation of Northern Germany have agreed in the object, and it is supposed that the expedition in which the Chinese Government is expected to co-operate, will soon be organized.

Politeness was exemplified in a very astonishing manner and degree during the late peaceful revolution in Portugal. We learn that when the old Duke of Saldanha, at the head of the soldiers, forced his way into the palace to compel the King to change his minister, His Majesty was surprised in night-dress and slippers. It was very early in the morning. The King at once declared his readiness to grant everything his rebellious visitors desired, but begged them to be very quiet, as the Queen was still asleep and he did not wish her to be disturbed. Saldanha, gallant still at the age of eighty or more, admitted the propriety of the request, and the conversation continued in a whisper. All was satisfactorily arranged; Loulé was overthrown; Saldanha was made Prime Minister; Portugal was revolutionized, but Her Majesty's repose remained unbroken until the usual hour. Times change and people change with them.

INFALLIBILITY.

No reason exists for doubt that on the twenty-ninth day of this month, or shortly afterwards, His Holiness Pius IX will be proclaimed infallible. To make this proclamation was the specific object for which the Council was called together and the failure to arrive at the result purposed several years ago, would be such a *fiasco* as no leaders of the people could afford to make. The stern, violent and persistent opposition which the scheme has encountered in the Council, may or may not have been anticipated; but from the beginning the defeat of the minority and the triumph of the majority have been foregone conclusions, facts foreseen because predetermined, there where will and power are identical. There is reason to believe that the Pope has been not a little grieved by the necessity imposed upon him by the opposition of practicing Jesuitical means for accomplishing the end in view. His Holiness would doubtless have preferred to see the dogma carried by acclamation, and that failing, to gain his point by the force of argument and persuasion. But these last instrumentalities having proved inefficacious, the white Pope was at once sunk in the black Pope, and those arts were applied which bad men habitually employ, but which holy men employ only when their use is justified by the excellence of the purpose to be achieved. One can easily understand how painful to his Holiness must have been the necessity of using methods of influence which are known to have shocked and disgusted venerable German, French and American prelates, who have grown gray in the service of the church. But pre-eminence has its penalties.

No doubt those who put in practice the disreputable arts and intrigues to which we refer, find ample apology for themselves in the embarrassments of their position. They knew the Pope to be infallible, or at least, they had made up their minds that the recognition of the dogma was essential to the success of the church in its conflict with heresy and with the progress of civilization. Pius the Ninth became conscious of his divine endowment soon after he became God's vicegerent, and the advantages of the gift were at once seen and acknowledged by devout *Papalini* in all parts of the Catholic world. When, in 1854, His Holiness proclaimed the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception to be a dogma of the church without the consent of a council, he assumed his own infallibility, and the manner in which the assumption was received must have removed his doubts, if he had been troubled with any, as to the reality of his supernatural power, or as to the propriety of its exercise. Everywhere, however, throughout his spiritual dominions distinguished ecclesiastics doubted, or even boldly questioned both these points. They clung to the old traditional faith with which these pretensions of the Pope were in evident conflict. And it was to meet and remove such misgivings that the Council was called. No good Catholic would question the infallibility of a general council, and if a council should recognize the infallibility of the Pope, there must be an end of all controversy on the subject. Though the logic of the scheme was manifestly defective, its convenience was indisputable.

The Council having assembled, as we have already intimated, there was only one course for it to take consistent with the past acts of the Pope, or with the plans to which the Roman Court had devoted all its influence. The Council must declare him infallible, or by its refusal to do so pronounce him one of the most fallible of men. No wonder then that the hostile minority have been looked upon with evil eyes, or that the powerful majority have resorted to other means than argument or persuasion to secure unanimity if possible in favor of their measure. In truth, in the Council both logic and eloquence have been placed at a great disadvantage by the place of meeting and by the language in which the discussions are conducted. In the vast spaces of the hall in which the prelates assemble, few voices are strong enough to be heard by one half the audience, while it is certain that not one-twentieth part of the members are so familiar with the sounds of the Latin language as to comprehend what is said. It is hardly a correct use of the term to speak of the *debates* of the Council.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT AND THE CLIQUES.

For an affair that has no origin, is without sponsors, respectability, purpose or power, the Independent Movement troubles the old party leaders exceedingly. If the movement is really destitute of these elements, why do they manifest so much uneasiness concerning it? They have told the public at least a dozen times these things, and yet they every time wind up with the avowal that it is going to ruin the Republican party. Can such a thing as they describe ruin anything? To the public the whole thing is plain. The ringleaders are fully conscious that they have "sinned away the day of grace," and their time is up. They have turned a deaf ear to reasonable complaints till the people have determined to redress their own wrongs. To enumerate these wrongs would be useless. The complaint is in the mouth of the whole community. Every valuable interest has suffered from neglect or premeditation, in order that the rings might prosper. Nominations are made with no reference to the public welfare, but the profit and power of the leaders. It is never asked, what is best and wisest for the public, but what will be most profitable to those who run the party as a close corporation. Conventions in their hands are farces—machines for the formal ratification of their schemes. If an obnoxious candidate is too strong for them, they throw him out by the infamous "marking" system, to which they cling as the final means for carrying their points. Last fall an obnoxious candidate, who had a clean majority in the legislative convention, was deliberately "marked out" under the instruction and personal superintendence of the ring masters. Afterwards they boasted of the exploit, and have many times since admitted that their favorite was declared nominated through fraud. In another convention a nomination for a leading county office cost many thousand dollars. Delegates were bought up like sheep in the market. Nominations are never made to advance public enterprises. The standing and influence of the county in the Legislature are uniformly disregarded in carrying out the bargains of the cliques. The people are made footballs, and the offices appropriated by the elect with as much deliberation as though they possessed title deeds to them. The worst of influences predominate. So monstrous have abuses of this nature become in the Republican organization that the masses have determined to set up for themselves. It is proposed to nominate a ticket independent of the cliques—one that will be solely in the interest of the people. The ringleaders know full well that such a ticket will be supported by three-fourths of the Republicans of Allegheny county. They realize that the movement is eminently right and supported by a thousand reasons, any one of which is sufficient. It is this that has thrown them into a state of consternation which they are unable to disguise. The movement is no bolt. It is entirely regular, and will prove the salvation of the party in the Banner County. Last fall more than ten thousand Republicans took the preliminary step. This fall thousands more will join them. The body calling itself the Republican Executive Committee was condemned at the polls at the last election. It has no right to speak for the party. It is the representative of an impudent clique. Its action offers the only menace to the party. It is this dark corner movement that threatens evil. It would stifle the voice of the masses, and as in years past, continue to subordinate the public to the clique which it solely represents. The Independent Movement is the natural outcome of a state of things, long continued, of which this secret cabal, styling itself the Republican Committee, is the author,—a state of things longer insupportable, and for which there is but the single remedy proposed.

—These things the ringleaders know as well as we. Their consternation is therefore perfectly natural. And their feigned indifference is ludicrous. It is the acting of the culprit with the halter already around his neck.

THE ERIE-CRAWFORD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Senatorial contest in the Erie-Crawford District is exciting considerable interest, and the Mackey clique have taken upon themselves the task of defeating Mr. George K. Anderson, a steadfast Republican who is a prominent candidate for the nomination. The great offense of this gentleman is that as one of the people, he last winter opposed Mr. Mackey's election as State Treasurer. In their estimation such an offense is mortal. The clique are industriously engaged in "setting up" the Legislature on the Treasurer question, and it is their determination that no one who has opposed Mr. Mackey or will not pledge himself to him next winter shall be nominated or elected. To prejudice Mr. Anderson with the people they have invented outrageous slanders, one of which they have frequently repeated, to the effect that his checks were paid in Harrisburg last winter to influence votes against Mr. Mackey. These reports are fabrications, as is well known to the inventors of them. It is an old dodge of those who buy up Legislatures to charge their opponents with doing it. This part of the business the clique who oppose Mr. Anderson have long carried on. It is according to the Cameron tactics, which they all practice—tactics which have given them their success, debauched the politics of Pennsylvania, and are relied on in future contests.

Another fabrication is, that Mr. Anderson is not a resident of the District, therefore is ineligible,—the specification being that in 1869 he was a citizen of Philadelphia. The truth is that Mr. Anderson has for years been a citizen of Titusville, where he now resides and pays taxes. In the face of public notoriety in this regard, this invention shows the desperation of Mr. Anderson's opponents. No state of facts is better known than that which establish Mr. Anderson's residence in the District where he is a candidate. As an intelligent and influential citizen he is known in and out of his district. He has large interests there in common with the community before whom his name has been brought. The "Pipe Bill" slander belongs to the same batch of inventions which Mr. Anderson is called upon to meet, and which also is destitute of truth—like the rest, a sheer fabrication from beginning to end.

Of legitimate opposition neither Mr. Anderson nor his friends could complain. But his opponents have not contented themselves with this. Systematic persecution and falsification have been resorted to, because by fair means and by sticking to the truth opposition would be futile. Fortunately, however, an intelligent community cannot be deceived when the facts are once placed before them, and the course pursued by Mr. Anderson's enemies can have no other effect than the opposite of that for which their inventions and slanders are intended. To the Republicans of that district we say: take Mr. Anderson, for he will prove a capable and faithful representative. It is due to him that his slanderers should be taught a wholesome lesson.

The Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia employ seventeen hundred hands, whose aggregate wages amount to $150,000 per month. The sales of the firm reach somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 annually.]

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The per capita debt of the United States has been greatly magnified, because, doubtless, of its rapid formation. Statistics, however, show that the average of debt per head of the population in the United States is 71.43; in Great Britain, 134.89; Holland, 107 79; France, 68.10; Spain, 50.32; Italy, 60.27; Austria, 38.48.

A house fell in Dover, Delaware, the other day, and the only inmate, a baby three months old, came out without a scratch.

The people of Ann Arbor, Michigan, threatened to hang a man named Allison, who was in the habit of beating his wife and mother. He has reformed.

A Cincinnati conductor on Sunday attempted to oust a gentleman from his seat in order to give it to a young lady acquaintance. The gentleman refused to budge, the conductor became violent, the remainder of the passengers took the gentleman's side, and the conductor apologized.

The East river bridge promises to be an immense concern. The two towers that are to support the cables will be 278 feet high, or about as high as the spire of St. Paul's Cathedral in this city.

Fifty-two persons were killed by the explosion of kerosene during 1869, and the total sufferers were one hundred and eight.

The decay of Scotland is illustrated by the following from a letter to the New York *World*: I know an old army officer who was sent to recruit men for a Highland regiment towards the end of the Peninsular war. In one district of Caithnessbire he raised two hundred men, all under twenty-five years of age, all above six feet in height and all sons of small tenants on the Duke of Sutherland's estates. This same gentleman traveled last summer over the district in Caithnessbire where he had formerly enlisted these men. From one end of it to another he never saw a single human being.

The bonded indebtedness of Chicago is increasing with wonderful rapidity. The table appended evidences this fact:

April 1, 1864, the debt was	$3,514,500
April 1, 1866, the debt was	4,369,500
April 1, 1867, the debt was	4,757,500
April 1, 1868, the debt was	6,530,500
April 1, 1869, the debt was	7,882,500
July 1, 1870, the debt will be	17,076,62

The interest on these bonds, at seven per cent., the usual rate at which they are negotiated, will be, each year, $1,195,370 82.

The planet Mars according to Mr. Proctor, an English astronomer, is forty millions of miles distant from the earth. Physical processes of change are constantly taking place there on a grand scale. There are winter and summer seasons, clouds and fogs, rain and snow. The spectroscope shows conclusively that the atmosphere of Mars contains aquous vapor, and from that fact alone we can infer with certainty that the appearances of clouds and fogs and snow which present themselves to the eye of the observer are not illusions, but are sure indications of the existence of water like the water of our earth. The oceans are clearly seen, and are distinguished from the continents by their greenish hue, the land of the planet being red in color.

James Parton says the Indians can no more be civilized than a buffalo can be converted into a steady going ox. Rather rough on Lo.

Pomfret, Vermont, celebrated its 100th anniversary on the 16th. After having a good time the Assembly adjourned to meet again June 16th, 1870, when it is proposed to have an immense demonstration by an entirely new company.

In case Congress fixes upon New York as the place for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, Gotham ought to have old Independence Hall and square carried over to Central Park. The demonstration would not look well without them.

St. Louis is the center of thirteen railroads, and claims to be the head of a domestic commerce, exceeding in volume, many times over, the entire foreign commerce of the nation.

A letter from Peru to a Western paper says: At Payta are very extensive sugar estates coffee and cotton plantations, and a number of the Peruvian planters came on board on their way to Panama for supplies. Chinamen, or Coolies, work these sugar estates, and ships of Coolies are lying in the fine harbor ready for unloading these poor creatures to their life of slavery. Fourteen million dollars worth of sugar alone is made at these estates in a single year.

The delegates from Great Britain to the Evangelical Council will count up between three and four hundred, but it is supposed they will be accompanied by three thousand outsiders, including many distinguished personages.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, including the new district, has 2,706 acres, and is the largest public park in America, Central Park, New York, only measuring 862 acres.

The population of the world is set down at 1,288,000,000. The number of spoken languages is 3,642, and there is 1,000 forms of religion. Only one out of every 100,000 lives a century. One man in every eight is a soldier.

PERSONAL.

R. B. Carpenter, the reform candidate for Governor of South Carolina, is a native of Kentucky, but for fifteen years before the war lived in Chicago as a lawyer. He joined the Union army, and gained the promotion of Colonel. When the war ended, he settled in Charleston and opened a law office, and, not long afterwards, was elected by the Republicans a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Charleston district. He is a moderate Republican in politics, and quite popular with the Conservatives. When he lived in Chicago, he was an ardent Democratic politician of the State rights school, and warmly espoused the side of the Buchanan faction against Douglas, and will be recollected among the followers of the Little Giant as a tall, swarthy Kentucky lawyer, with a peculiar "cast" in his eye, who trained with the Ike Cook faction, and opposed Douglas. He has a fair chance of being elected.

Henry Ward Beecher says that the most gratifying circumstance in his life was the being kissed by Kossuth. A contemporary asks, I-n't this a little hard upon poor Mrs. Beecher?

Senator Revels has a brother living in Nashville, Tenn., who was educated by the American Colonization Society as a physician, the intention being that he should go to Liberia. The war broke out and he did not leave the United States, but, with commendable spirit, he went to work and paid back every cent that had been expended by the Society on his education. For a "nigger" he certainly behaved handsomely. How many white men would have done better?

Max Maretzek and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul sailed for Europe on Saturday.

Jacob Bright, the brother of the celebrated Liberal, is reported to have said that had female suffrage prevailed in England the Torys would have received nearly all of the 300,000 votes cast by women.

The New York *Independent* says Grant, Fish and Colfax committed a blunder when they signed an indorsement of the aims and objects of the coming Evangelical Alliance in their official capacity.

Colonel C. F. Jacques has just been examined under oath before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs concerning an interview he had with ex-President Buchanan, in 1863. We quote from his testimony: "Among other important facts which I discovered in this movement, was that ex-President Buchanan was thoroughly advised of and familiar with all the movements of the enemy on the border, and in full sympathy with them, and preferred that they should succeed in their wicked design against the Government than that the Republican party should succeed in saving and keeping control of the country." Colonel Jacques was in the secret service of the Government.

Sixteen members of the council of the English Evangelical Alliance—including Dr. R. S. Candlish, A. Kinnaird, Dr. A. Thompson and R. C. L. Bevan, the treasurer—have resigned on account of the refusal of the Alliance to condemn the views of Rev. T. R. Bailey, another member of the council of the Alliance, who believes that the lost will endure tolerable torments.

Rev. DeWitt Talmage is thus described: "Under forty, yet tall, slight, lean. He is neither handsome nor imposing in appearance; he is not graceful in gesture, he is not possessed of a very pleasant voice, he is not accurate in enunciation, he is not accurate in pronunciation. If you are afflicted with fastidiousness he will not satisfy you.

The fact that there is water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river is not generally known, and yet such is the case. The route runs from Lake Michigan through Green Bay, Fox river, Winnebago Lake, another section of Fox river interrupted by small lakes, and then down the river Wisconsin to the Mississippi. It is stated that several barges laden with lumber have recently passed through from Oshkosh to Dubuque. Oshkosh, which is situated on both sides of Fox river at its entrance into Winnebago Lake, is the seat of a great lumber manufacturing industry. It has twenty-one steam saw mills, eighteen shingle mills, and six planing mills, to supply which $140,000,000 feet of logs come down the rivers from the north. The timber lands cover an area of 1,760,000 acres. Steamboats have left the wharf here at Pittsburgh, and after making their way through the canals to the lakes, have reached Oshkosh.

In January, 1864, Abraham DeBond, of Washington county, Kentucky, a member of a Kentucky Federal regiment, was shot in the forehead with a minnie ball in a skirmish at Fair Garden, East Tennessee. When struck by the ball he fell to the ground insensible, and it was at first supposed he had been killed. He subsequently exhibited signs of life, and was taken from the battle field to the hospital. The ball entered the forehead just above the right eye, and as there was an opening in the temple, just in front and slightly above the right ear, it was supposed the ball had passed entirely through. Last week he ball was found, by a couple of physicians at Louisville, buried in the brain. Remarkable as may appear, he is recovering, and will soon be well again.

A large number of Pennsylvanians went South at the close of the rebellion and settled there, contributing their money and muscle to build up that section. They are largely interested in the sea islands of the Carolinas and in the mainland of the whole Atlantic littoral. They have taken hold of the injured railways, repairing them, bought into and increased them. They are doing more than this. At two points, in Virginia and Georgia, they are creating industries with which they are familiar at home, under auspicious conditions there, that can hardly fail to become great and lucrative to their owners and inestimably profitable to the South.

After months of busy preparation and lavish expenditure of money, the N.Y. Beethoven Festival has proved a failure. This is all the more complete from the fact that the name of a great musician was so intimately connected with an affair which seemed to have only one aim and that a mercenary one—to fill the pockets of its projectors. Almost every day there was little dickerings about salaries between the singers and the managers, and these terminated in a general strike on Friday. The attendance on Saturday, which was the last day, was slimmer than any preceeding day.

NEW BOOKS.

The Life of Mary Russell Mitford in two neat volumes, published by Harper & Brothers, has already been read with pleasure by tens of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic. However admirable some of Miss Mitford's elaborate works may be, these hastily written letters will probably live as long as any of them in the memory and good opinion of the English speaking world. In these volumes Miss Mitford is her own biographer, as her letters are so arranged as, with the help of a brief statement at distant intervals by the editor, to make the reader acquainted with her entire career.

Probably no more entertaining English letters have ever been published, or any private letters more evidently written with no thought of future publication. This feature of them has been too often overlooked by the critics, with the result of holding the authoress responsible for things on account of which no blame attaches to her. And yet the lady's character as unfolded in these letters written in the confidence of privacy and friendship, is always interesting. It is especially so in relation to the disgustingly selfish monster, her father, to whom almost her whole life was a sacrifice.

Miss Mitford had never studied letter writing as an art, nor was she a sound critic of the writings of others. Though her literary judgments are often just, and always, it should seem, free from envy or ill nature, they are mainly valuable as records of the opinions of a class in regard to the works of many of her most celebrated contemporaries. Though brought up amidst the prejudices of a very aristocratic caste, she appeared herself to have been almost, if not quite a Republican in sentiment. In the latter portion of her life, she became acquainted with many Americans; and was greatly interested in their country and its fortunes. The American reader will be amused with the notices of some famous American men and American women that occur in these letters. Miss Mitford's curiosity was, however, never sufficient to make her study our geography, or even inspect carefully an American map.

Perhaps the greatest question pertaining to American institution, to be decided by the next generation, if not by the present, is the question whether or not the Bible shall be used in the public schools. The discussion which this question is destined to undergo has only begun, and the question itself cannot be justly said to have been decided in any part of the country. However easy or obvious the judicious answer may appear to the disputants on either side, the subject is really one of considerable difficulty and complication, and it is certainly much to be desired that American citizens generally should give it careful study. Persons who wish to investigate the subject cannot do better than procure a volume issued some time ago by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. The title of the volume is—*The Bible in the Public Schools. Arguments in the case of John D. Minor et al. versus The Board of Education of Cincinnati et al.* Intense interest had been felt in the controversy by the entire community of the city in which it originated, and before the subject was carried into the court for settlement, the whole population of Ohio sympathized with one or other of the first parties concerned in the case. In trying the case some of the best lawyers of the State were engaged, and they evidently prepared for the conflict with exemplary industry and thoroughness. The speeches of the advocates, carefully revised, are fully reported in this volume, and the opinions and decision of the judges are also given. The volume therefore contains an exhaustive discussion of the great subject. Whoever studies it carefully will know everything that can be said in favor of each side of the question.

Though in general, the accuracy and information displayed by the lawyers in the speeches here reported, are very creditable, we have noticed some slips. For example, on page 55 Mr. Ramsey, through a lapse of memory, does gross injustice to David Hume's character and to Dr. Johnson's wit. It was not David Hume, but Lord Bolingbroke who left the infidel manuscripts to be published after his death, and Dr. Johnson's pungent remark on the act loses a good deal of its point in Mr. Ramsey's version. Dr. Johnson's words were: "He was a scoundrel and a coward; a scoundrel for charging a blunderbuss against religion and morality; a coward, because he had not resolution to fire it off himself, but left half a crown to a beggarly Scotchman to draw the trigger after his death."

The same Cincinnati firm, to whom we owe the preceding work, have laid all students and readers of American history under great obligations by their *Ohio Valley Historical Series.* In all sections of the country exceeding value of all and the extraordinary interest of many of the volumes of the series thus far issued, have been cordially acknowledged. The first volume is entitled: *Pioneer Biography. Sketches of the Lives of Some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio. By James McBride, of Hamilton.* This is a very elegant volume, finely printed on tinted paper, and neatly bound in English cloth. It contains lives of John Reilly, Thomas Irwin, Joel Collins, Isaac Anderson, Samuel Dick, Joseph Hough and John Woods. To many of our older readers we doubt not that some at least of these may be familiar names, in connection with the settlement of the country immediately to the west of us. We candidly assure all our readers that there is not a memoir in the book unworthy of being carefully read. Each of them describes a character of solid worth, and records actions of which the effects remain unto the present day; while here and there throughout the volume we come upon deeds of adventure in Indian warfare or really thrilling interest. No person who cares for the early history of the Ohio valley can look into this Pioneer Biography without having his attention arrested by a name or a fact, concerning which he would like to know more.

In a third volume, Dr. Draper has brought his *History of the American Civil War* to a conclusion. A more lively, clear, and in every sense satisfactory narrative of the events of the great conflict could hardly be desired. Nor does Dr. Draper neglect to keep his reader's attention fixed upon the causes of the events described, or upon the principles which underlay the tremendous contest between the free societies of the North and the modern feudalism of the South. The volumes are of convenient size and form, and are beautifully printed. Harper & Brothers.

In the second volume of the *Life of Daniel Webster*, by Mr. G. T. Curtis, there is no diminution of interest. The visit to England with the correspondence relating to it, Mr. Webster's connection with the McLoed case, the Ashburton treaty and other public affairs, and the narrative of the illness and last days of the great statesman, will be read, perhaps, with deeper interest than any passages in the first volume. This carefully prepared biography must undoubtedly rank among the most important contributions to the subject of American history. The book is got up in a style quite worthy of the contents. D. Appleton & Co.

Adventures on the plains and the characteristics of scenery and life in the regions of the Rocky Mountains and the country beyond them have seldom been described with more animation or effect than in Fitz Hugh Ludlow's book, *The Heart of the Continent.* The reader may be a little offended by the intensity of the style in occasional passages. He will, however, soon discover that this peculiarity is not the result of affectation, but of the vivacity of the author's sensibilities. Natural objects are well portrayed without much aid from technical terms, and thus from this book the uninstructed reader gains a distinct notion of many things of which the mere names, however scientific, would tell him nothing. The book is besides recommended by large clear print and many pictures. It is published by Hurd and Houghton.

Few books published by subscription are so well worth their price, or so worthy of being read, as *Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight.* Having read much of it, we are able to say honestly that it fulfills the promise of its title page, and describes "the mysteries and miseries, the virtues, the vices, the splendors and the crimes of the city of Paris." Any one who studies this book will know more about the French capital than most of the people who visit it. "French Cookery," "The Streets of Paris," "Parisian Hotels," "Students and Student Life," "The Schools," "The Zoological Gardens," "The Louvre," "The Luxembourg," "Old Relics," "Parisian Churches," are titles of some of the chapters. An outline of the history of the most important places is given—and there is much gossip concerning the present court, the Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperial, and so forth. The book is got up in excellent style, and is illustrated with over two hundred and fifty engravings. It is published by the National Publishing Company.

Mr. Julius Silversmith has written a fairy story for the edification of Chicagoians, which he calls "The Metallic Wealth of our Adjacent Territories." He dedicates a dozen pages to show that in the near future Chicago will be the great metallic manufacturing center of the continent. The fact that they are nearly four hundred miles from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, would be sufficient to prove to most people how absurd this prophet is; but then Chicago's variety approaches stupidity.

Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, says in a card just published: "I have learned that two or three papers published out of this State have asserted that I had gone over to the Radical or Republican party. As my position seems to be thought of sufficient consequence to merit public notice, I will be greatly obliged to you to say that the statement is a sheer fabrication. I have neither done nor said anything to afford ground for the allegation, and no tolerably informed man in the State could insinuate that he believed it without being guilty of willful falsehood. Which is all the worse for Mr. Clingman.

In his speech the other day on the curency question, Mr. Garfield gave some interesting statistics from which the public may glean some highly interesting historical facts. The circulation of currency in the legal States in November 1862 was $167,000,000, while the State securities amounted to $40,000,000, leaving over $120,000,000 to support itself as best it could. Only nine of the States required adequate security. In Illinois eighty-nine banks failed from 1851 to 1863. Some of their paper was reduced to thirty-eight cents on the dollar; and out of twelve millions of currency the people lost between two and three million. Ten broken banks in Minnesota couldn't pay thirty cents on a dollar, and of thirty-six in Wisconsin, six only could pay as much as eighty cents. In 1860, in eighteen States, 562 banks out of 1,231 were broken, closed, or worthless.

The notes of five-sixths of the fifteen hundred banks existing in 1862, had been in some way altered or imitated. The United States Treasury frequently suffered severe losses from this source. In 1819 there were twenty-two million uncurrent funds in the Treasury, and the Secretary was obliged to borrow half a million in order to pay a foreign debt. In 1841 the Secretary of the Treasury reported that in the preceding half-century three hundred and ninety-five banks had become insolvent, by which the people had lost $365,451,467, and in the ten years preceding, the banks had cost the people $282,000,000.

WAR UNDER THE PYRAMIDS.

American Officers in Egypt.

Recent advices from the East give color to the reports we have had from time to time, of a threatened war between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt. It is now very clear that the latter is becoming very tired of Turkish rule and is only waiting an opportunity to create an empire out of what is now one of the dependencies of the Sultan. A number of American officers have attached themselves to the Egyptian Government and have high rank in its army, which is represented as well organized and equipped. The position of commander-in-chief is said to have been offered to Gen. Beauregard, who declined. It was then tendered to Gen. Charles P. Stone, of Ball's Bluff notoriety, who accepted it, leaving Washington for Egypt on the 23d of April last to take command. Gen. Loring, also an American, is a General of Division and Inspector General of the Army. Gen. Reynolds, of the late Confederate Army, has charge of the sea coast defenses. Gen. Beverly Kennon, formerly in the Confederate Navy, is on the same service. Gen. Hunter, who is in the Khedive's army, ranks as Major General. Colonels Chalmers, Paine, Robinson, Curtis, and Major Wright, have been secured with the rank of Colonel. The last named is to take charge of the Quartermaster's Department. Captains Whittaker and Palmer have the rank of Major.

Several officers of the United States army have recently resigned for the purpose of accepting positions under the Khedive. Among these are Lieut. Vanderbilt Allen, formerly United States Engineers; Capt. Fergus, formerly Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and First Lieutenant Homer Morgan, formerly Fourth U. S. infantry, all of whom have the rank of colonels of cavalry. Lieut. B. F. Ryer, dismissed from the First Regular Artillery, has also entered the Khedive's army.

Among the Confederate officers are Generals Jenifer, Sibley, Rhett of South Carolina, Colonels Campbell, Thorne, and Majors White, Brandine, and Phelps, who have lately arrived in Cairo. Brig. Gen. Alexander, the once popular Chief of Artillery of Stonewall Jackson's corps, goes out to take charge of a similar branch in the Egyptian army, with the rank of General of Division. Col. Frank Reynolds, who elicited the admiration of his old commander, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston for his daring, is said to be in command of a crack regiment of Arab cavalry.

An agent of the Khedive is now in Washington. Officers seeking service are nominated by him through the recommendation of a distinguished American officer, who is now in Europe, but who returns to New York in August. The officers nominated are required to undergo a rigid examination before a board of officers in this city. If the examination is satisfactory, the rank applied for is at once given, and all expenses to Cairo are defrayed by the Egyptian Government. The Egyptian army, which is now on a peace footing, numbers 60,000 men.

STATE NEWS.

The commencement exercises of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, located at Chester, Delaware county, took place yesterday, June 21st.

The Sharon *Times* of the 16th says: Just as we go to press we learn that F. H. Braggins, Esq., of the Mercer *Dispatch*, was thrown from a buggy, fracturing his skull; inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal injury.

The census of the North ward, Meadville, shows 672 families, comprising 1,685 males and 1,585 females. The official ratio is 4 and 8-10 persons to each family.

On Tuesday evening Mr. John W. Corey, residing near Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, committed suicide by killing himself. All the family were out at the time, and did not hear the report of the rifle. It appears that he had taken the tea-kettle from the stove and placed the lock of the gun, half cocked, over the blaze, resting the piece on a chair, and, in a sitting posture, held the muzzle to his forehead, when it was discharged, the ball lodging in the brain and producing instant death. Mr. Corey was about sixty-eight years of age, a quiet and respectable citizen, but for some time past had been in a temporary state of insanity or melancholy, which was doubtless the cause of the rash act.

On Friday evening Oscar A. Day, a farmer of East Springfield, Erie county, came to his death by the falling of a portion of a dead tree. Mr. Day, who was twenty-seven years of age, had gone to the woods with his father, and was just starting home, when the upper portion of a dead tree snapped and fell, striking him across the head and shoulders. There was no wind, and the breaking at that time was most unaccountable.

The Altoona *Sun* says: Saturday afternoon a conductor on a train coming West, saw the face of an apparently drowned boy in a pond a short distance below Blair furnace. The train was immediately stopped, and the conductor and several other employees of the train went to the pond and succeeded in getting him out. At first they thought he was dead, but a faint breathing soon showed that he still lived. They immediately conveyed him to the train, and by the time this city was reached had succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. He was given in charge of the Chief of Police at this place, and everything possible done to restore him to health and strength. When he left he was apparently well enough, although very weak. A physician who examined him said it was a case of sun-stroke, but the boy himself says that he had met a man who made him drunk, and while in this condition he fell into the pond. He undoubtedly made a narrow escape.

The Commencement Exercises at Lafayette College, Easton, will begin on Sunday next, 26th, with the baccalaureate address and sermon at 10½ A. M.; sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Society by Prof. Robert Watts, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Monday—Examinations concluded, 8 A. M.; Senior Class day—music by Dodworth's band; Campus exercises; dedication of maple, history, poem, presentations, oration, Chaplain's address, 2½ P. M.; concert by Dodworth's band, 7½ P. M. Tuesday—Reunions of literary societies, 9 A. M.; meeting of Alumni Association, 2 P. M.; addresses to the students, 4 P. M.; oration before the literary societies, Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature, Theological Seminary of the Northwest, Chicago, at 8 P. M. Wednesday—Commencement exercises, 8 A. M.; reunions of the various classes, 4 P. M.; President's levee and reception, 8 P. M. Liberal arrangements have been made by the railways passing through Easton as to excursion tickets.

Rev. Dr. Chapin lectured in Reading on Monday evening, his subject being "The Roll of Honor."

Wm. Bowden, a miner, was killed at Coleville, Luzerne county, on Monday. He was to have been married on Monday.

A Coal Miners' Jubilee was held at Wilkesbarre on Thursday last, which was attended by from fifteen to twenty thousand of the underground workers, with their wives and little ones.

Stroudsburg is going to have a street railway. Work has already commenced on it.

The Carbon *Democrat* says that region is again being infested with gangs of horse thieves.

The playground at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has been provided with a refreshment saloon and various modes of amusement, such as ten-pins, quoits, swings, skittles, croquets, etc.

There is a boy in Sullivan county, three months old, weighing forty pounds. He weighed twenty-eight pounds at birth.

L. S. Stewart has commenced the publication at Economy of a monthly sheet, called *The Boys' Telegraph*. It is not large, but spicy.

After all the growth of London it cannot be ascribed so much to her commerce as to her manufactures. While Paris has far outstripped the grimy old English metropolis in the fine arts, in gayiety and possibly in literature, London has been growing with a rapidity hitherto unknown in population, in mechanics, and in territory, until her vast proportions strike the beholder with awe, and the statistics of her wealth and progress excite s the envy of the world. And yet we have heard more of the growth and splendid future that awaits Paris and New York, just as we hear more of the achievements of Cincinnati and Chicago than we do of the progress and development of Pittsburgh. The fog of London, like the smoke of our own city, seems to screen her rapid movements from the world's eye, and only until you have penetrated the veil can you form any just conception of the magnitude of either. There is no city, perhaps, in America so thoroughly misunderstood and maligned abroad as our own, as is evidenced by the fact that one of the school books now battling for admission into our schools represents us as a city of 68,000 inhabitants. Apropos to the subject we find the following statistics in a recent number of Chambers' *Journal*, which we think gives a fair idea of the immensity of the British metropolis.

Ten thousand vehicles passed Blackfriars bridge in twelve hours of one day, 12,000 at Fleet street, and 19,000 at London bridge. On one day of twenty-four hours, not extraordinary, 30,000 vehicles passed over the Thames. In nine hours of one day in 1848, 315,000 people entered the city, and during one day in 1860, 707,000 people entered, three-fourths of whom were on foot; 840,000 people entered and passed out of the eight principal arteries of London in one day. In twelve consecutive hours of a day in 1867, there passed in Walbrook, 17,000; Throgmorton, 16,000; Threadneedle street, 22,000; Lombard street, 30,000; Newgate street, 33,000; Leadenhall, 36,000; Cornhill, 44,000; Fenchurch, 46,000; Fleet street, 62,000; Poultry street, 75,000.

The *British Colonist* published at Victoria, British Columbia, in a recent issue uttered the following: We regard the construction of the Canadian Pacific as the touchstone which is to finally settle the whole question of nationality in North America. A great opportunity is now presented; and if the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government do not prove equal to the occasion and step boldly forward and fulfill their great mission in this matter, there will only be one alternative left—and that will be to retire from the continent. We are greatly disposed to regard this work as the real test of national success. Should the Dominion hesitate and succumb before the apparent magnitude of the enterprise which can alone give vitality and reality to the new Empire, we shall be content to accept that as a final end of the whole matter of creating a British Empire on this continent.

The cost of the work is thus figured:

First and second section, 2,069 miles	$75,000,000
Third section, 152 miles	18,000,000
Other portions	7,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

The President has received from an individual belonging in California a plan for paying off immediately the public debt. He proposes a grand international gift exhibition, to be held in some one of the centrally located cities during the last year of President Grant's administration. One thousand million tickets, at five dollars each, in gold or silver coin, to be issued. The sum of two thousand millions of dollars is to be distributed as gifts, in sums ranging from one hundred dollars up to five hundred millions of dollars; the remainder, after paying expenses, to be applied to the extinction of the debt, and the building of a magnificent national capitol in the most central part of the country. He assures the President that it would be a success; that it would raise us materially in the eyes of the world, and that foreigners would deem us the most progressive people of the world, and would exclaim, "Great are the people of the United States of America!"

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a correspondent in Scotland who furnishes the following statistics concerning the United Presbyterian Church in that country: Increase of congregations during 1869, from 599 to 600; number of Sunday schools increased from 9,753 to 10,036; number of scholars from 75,549 to 79,238; number of members, 178,423, being an increase of 518; average Sunday attendance, 205,187; increase, 338. Total income for '69, £289,567; missionary contributions, £40,000. Average stipend to each minister, £206 4s. 3d., or 13s. 10d. for each member.

BETHANY COLLEGE.

The Commencement—The Graduating Class—An Agreeable Anniversary.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BETHANY, W. VA., June 18, 1870.

To many of your readers who stay at home a brief account of Bethany College and its late Commencement may not be uninteresting. It is well known in the community that an institution of learning is located in Bethany, West Virginia, but not generally known that here, within forty miles of Pittsburgh, just over the Pennsylvania line, is to be found one of the largest and most splendid college edifices in America.

The college was founded by Bishop Alexander Campbell thirty years ago, and in place of the original building burned to the ground some years since. The founder before his death, nearly completed the present edifice, which, for beauty in architecture and vast size, is not rivalled by any other.

Without entering into a history now (for it has a history of decided interest), we shall simply endeavor to give an impression of the College and surroundings, as viewed by a visitor at the late Commencement exercises.

We took an afternoon train on the Cleveland road to Lagrange station, opposite Wellsburg, West Virginia, reaching there at six o'clock, and from thence seven miles through the picturesque and lovely valley of Buffalo creek, to Bethany College.

Beautiful for situation and charming in surroundings, looking like a city set upon a hill, does the majestic pile break on our view as we approach her classic grounds. The style is Collegiate Gothic, and an idea may be gained of the imposing beauty of the buildings when we state that the front presents a line 120 feet in length, having a central tower and spire 175 feet in height, the entire outline presenting a most perfect specimen of architectural symmetry.

The laboratory, philosophical and mathematical instruments are all of the most approved kind.

A fine museum and extensive geological collection are also added.

The faculty, as exhibited by this catalogue, is composed as follows:

W. K. Pendleton, President and Professor of Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

Chas. Louis Loos, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

A. E. Dollbeare, Professor of Natural Sciences.

H. W. Harding, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Robert Kidd, Professor of Elocution.

Besides tutors and assistant professors, presenting a faculty second to no other in scholarship and general ability to run a first-class college.

Thursday, June 16, Commencement day, so long and anxiously looked for, at last came, and with it the beauty and intelligence of the whole country around flocking into Bethany.

At ten o'clock the College bell rang, and the students, preceded by a splendid brass band, marched to the President's house, and escorted the faculty to the hall, now beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The vast crowd filled the hall until not even standing room was left, and hundreds were obliged to retire unable to gain admittance. *Appropos*, I may here state, that the trustees promise to have the new chapel or Commercial Hall completed in time for the next occasion of this kind. It will be a spacious and beautiful edifice, capable of seating 1,500 persons.

On the platform and in the hall were many of the substantial and prominent men of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh was fairly represented; and among others were John P. Scott, S. P. Shriver, Bateman Goe and George H. Anderson—the two latter named are trustees of the institution. President Pendleton occupied the chair, presiding with that peculiar grace and dignity for which he is noted.

The orations of the graduates, fourteen in number, were in the main fully up to the average of such performances. Those of H. W. List, of West Virginia; G. N. Sillman, of Tennessee; and R. W. Thomas, of Tennessee, were of peculiar merit, and worthy of special commendation for scholarship, and a tone of pure patriotism which did honor to them as men and to their *alma mater* for inculcation of such generous and truly loyal sentiments. W. S. Atkinson, of Ohio, received the first honor.

At one o'clock an adjournment was announced to the lunch-room below, where the greatest variety and quantity of choice viands had been prepared by the hospitable ladies of Bethany, after partaking of which the audience reassembled, and the exercises concluded after the presentation of a fine microscope to H. N. Mertz, of Ohio, being a prize for greatest proficiency in chemical analysis, and the usual baccalaureate address, which was one of President Pendleton's grandest productions. It sparkled with purest gems of wit and humor; in pathos it melted many an eye not used to tears, in wisdom and paternal exhortation, the great depths of thought and feeling were stirred, leaving upon the minds of all a most profound respect for the author's scholarship and admiration for his goodness of heart.

Time would fail us and your valuable columns burdened were we to tell all of interest on this occasion; but we cannot close without remarking on the traditional hospitality of the Bethany people. Bishop Campbell in his day kept open house and made all as welcome as his large heart and abundant means afforded, and in passing away from earth his mantle fell on worthy representatives, for certainly, in the writer's somewhat varied experience did he find such munificent and unbounded hospitality as that extended to visitors here.

Beginning with the venerable widow of Bishop Campbell, we have President Pendleton, Prof. Loos, Alexander Campbell, Jr., Albert Allen, Esq., and others, all dispensing a genial and generous Virginia hospitality, worthy of all praise.

The exhibitions of the American and Neotrophian Literary Societies were, without an exception, excellent.

Bethany College has an endowment which enables it to educate the sons of ministers of the Gospel of all denominations free of charge, as well as any indigent but worthy young men who desire to study for the ministry of any denomination. This free offer of tuition is peculiar to Bethany College. In conclusion, we wish to express an earnest desire that young men desiring to study in the ministerial, classical or scientific courses, will take into view the advantages afforded by a home College of such advantages as offered by this College.

OBSERVER.

A SRANGE CASE.

Death Exposes Strange Secrets.

Apropos of the recent scandal in London in regard to the appearance of several men dressed in female attire, the strange story of Lavina Edwards is revived. This mysterious person died in the lowest parts of Westminster, in 1833, in extreme poverty. Nobody claimed the corpse, and it was finally sold for the purpose of dissection. During the operation it was ascertained that the supposed woman was a man who had died in the full prime and vigor of life. An inquiry was instituted into the singular discovery, by order of Lord Melbourne, when it appeared that the man, who was 24 years old, bore all the outward semblance of a very young women; there was no appearance of beard or whiskers; the hair on the face seemed to have been plucked out with tweezers; the hair of the head was upwards of two feet in length, of a soft glossy texture; the features were of a feminine character, and the whole evidence went to show that the man Edwards had played the part of a woman with perfect success. The landlady of his lodgings, the women of the town who had been his associates, and the doctor who had attended him in his last illness, all swore that they had never had the slightest suspicion of his real sex. A girl who had lived with him as a sister testified to the same effect. Upon the provincial stage Edwards achieved something of success, acting in female parts. He was also visited repeatedly by gentlemen, and made secret of the fact that, in his character of a women, he was supported by the gifts of his visitors.

The following note from Representative Jas. B. Beck, touching the Congressional appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal, was read by Mr. Gano, the President of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, "on 'Change," the other day:

"Mr. Gano—You will see that we have only allowed $250,000. It was unfortunate that the Committee on Appropriations did not take charge of the bill, as all this committee would have voted for $450,000. Mr. Dawes, however, said on the floor that he would give $200,000 more in December, which would run it till July. I think you can rely on that.

"Jas. B. Beck."

This is a matter of supreme importance to western steamboatmen, who have been looking anxiously for the completion of this great work. Mr. Gano, who has been giving a great deal of time to the matter, feels certain that no further delay from lack of funds will occur, and that the canal will be ready for large boats early in the coming fall.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill appropriates $400,000 to the improvement of the Des Moines rapids; $100,000 to the Rock Island rapids; $100,000 to the Illinois river; $300,000 to the mouth of the Mississippi, to be expended by contract or otherwise; $250,000 to the Louisville and Portland canal; $150,000 to the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers; $50,000 to the Ohio; $25,000 to the Galveston harbor; $100,000 to the harbor of Chicago. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $3,498,000. The bill also directs the Secretary of War to cause examinations and surveys to be made at a number of points, among them, the harbors of St. Louis and Alton and the mouth of the Meramec river; at Osage river, Missouri, and at Ouachita, Little Missouri and Petite Jane rivers, Arkansas.

A letter from Arizona says that the Apaches are the curse of the agricultural as well as the mining interest of Arizona. Many once flourishing farms in the neighborhood of Prescott, and in the northern part of the territory, have been abandoned to the cactus, the rattlesnake and the Apache. Large bodies of troops well handled, might rid the country of the Indians in two years' time, and at a cost of $5,000,000; but those familiar with the resources of the savages, and who have watched the course pursued by the government, say that it will take twenty years' warfare and $50,000,000 to drive the Apaches from Arizona, and throw open this new El Dorado to the world.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given, That Letters of Administration upon the Estate of WILLIAM BLACKSTOCK, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the Subscriber by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to
ALEX. NIMICK, Administrator,
No. 96 Water street, Pittsburgh.

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Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntington, thence by Broad Top Road.
Bedford Waters will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:
Whole Barrels (Steamed Oak) 40 gallons $4 00
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Parties wishing to engage Rooms or any further information, will please address the Proprietor,
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CELEBRATED TABLE SAUCE.
ENGLISH CRACKERS.
A FRESH ARRIVAL OF
ALBERT, EUGENIA, NIC NAC, PEARL AND FRUIT
ENGLISH CRACKERS.
For sale by REYMER & BROS.,
WOOD STREET.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Board of the Borough of Birmingham for BUILDING A SCHOOL HOUSE. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of E. G. KREHAN, Esq., No. 1,113 Carson street, Birmingham, and at the office of BARR & MOSER, Architects, Pittsburgh. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Building School House, Birmingham," and left with any member of the Board, on or before noon, Tuesday, the 7th day of July next. By order of
MWS THE BOARD.

To Railroad Contractors.
PROPOSALS
For the GRADUATION, MASONRY and BALLAST of each separately or all collectively, of the Nine Sections of about a mile each of the Somerset and Mineral Point Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be received at the Company's Office in the Borough of Somerset, up to the 20th of July current, inclusive.
A Specification, Plan and Profile of the Branch Road will be ready for inspection at the same place on the 1st of the same month, which will give bidders ample time for the examination of the work.
mwstf WM. J. BAER, President, &c.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

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MATTINGS,
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Tapestry and Body Brussels
For Parlors, Halls and Offices.
TWO-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAINS
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For Chambers, Dining Rooms and Nurseries.
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In all widths, for Churches and Public Halls, all of which we offer at
POPULAR PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

APRIL 1st, 1870.
Specie Payment Resumed
FROM THIS DATE.
SILVER CHANGE
WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL
CASH CUSTOMERS, AT
M'FARLAND & COLLINS'
Carpet Store,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
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OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

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NEW CARPET ROOMS.
We have inaugurated the Opening of our New Rooms, the Finest West of New York, with the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES,
WILTONS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
And all Minor Grades, of
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.,
EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
LOWEST RATES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL ROOFING
SLATE,
And Tinned Slating Nails,
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(Opposite the Grain Elevator),
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Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

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J. S. Newmyer,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of
Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain
ROOFING SLATE
IN ANY QUANTITY,
From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.
Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the
VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
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STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

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Sterling Silver Table Ware.
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Best quality White Metal Plated Ware.
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Five grades of the Swiss Watch.
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Precious Stones.
Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.
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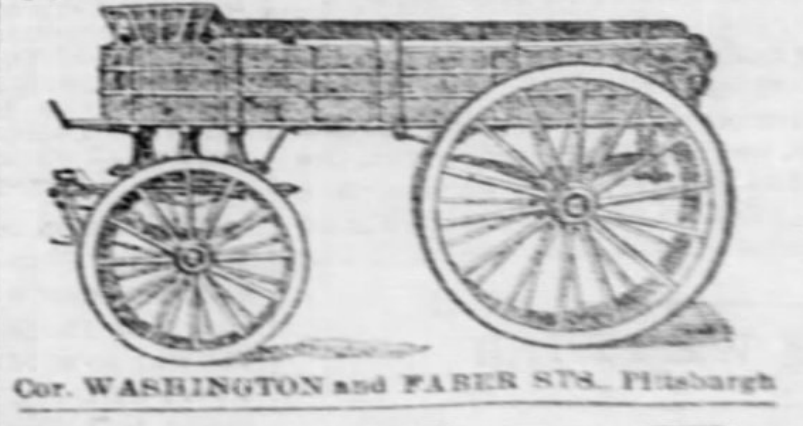
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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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BANKERS,

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Government Securities,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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ANKERS,

DEALERS IN

VERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

OLD BONDS,

OF THE

tral Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 21, 1870.

e demand for loans was quite brisk to-day any of our discount houses, and the banks e quite enough to do in meeting the rements of customers. There is no apprehsion, however, of any stringency overtak- the market, as ample provision is made ne banks for increased demands upon them. re is always a conservative feeling in most ur bank parlors which prevents any unexpansion of loans, even in times of great in money matters, and they seldom have hut down on applicants for money on good mercial offerings. The outside market ms well supplied, but the grade of paper in hands of brokers is usually hardly up to nd class, and of course high rates are rged for money loaned on such offerings.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the k ending Saturday, June 18, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
e 13	$ 683,756 37	$117,235 04
e 14	555,634 50	75,167 42
e 15	574,441 03	101,274 89
e 16	582,066 79	168,241 28
e 17	510,585 15	68,090 82
e 18	581,802 15	90,690 55
otal	$3,441,303 99	$629,710 00

The government bond market rules dull, decidedly firmer, though quotations vary a trifle from those of Saturday. Holders not disposed to part with their stock, as in event of the adoption by the Senate of the field currency bill as passed by Congress, emand covering about $105,000,000 would ing up from the national banks, which ild naturally enhance prices.

essrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the folng quotations of Government bonds in v York to-day, as furnished them by Jay ke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
S. Bonds '81	118¼	118¾	118¾
S. Bonds '62	111½	112	112
S. Bonds '64	111⅛	111¼	111¼
S. Bonds '65	111½	111⅝	111⅝
S. Bonds, new, '65	113⅝	113¾	113¾
S. Bonds '67	114	113⅞	113⅞
S. Bonds '68	114	113⅞	113⅞
0s	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
	112½	112¾	112½

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth nue and Wood street, quote United States rities in New York to-day as follows:

d	112⅝
.68, 1881	118⅝
. 5-20s, 1862	112
. 5-20s, 1864	111⅛
. 5-20s, 1865	111½
. 10-40s	108⅛
, January and July, 1865	113⅜
, January and July, 1867	113⅝
, January and July, 1868	113⅝
on Pacific Railroad	87½
tral Pacific Railroad	92½
rency Pacifics	114¾

The Wall street railway market was subed to one of those periodical "slumps" ich only differed from previous ones by the nparative light decline, except in Ohio and sissippi stock, which suffered a heavy dee by the bull clique breaking the market hrowing large blocks upon it, for the pure, it is though, of scooping the street preatory to a sharp upward movement.

The following table, made up from dispatcheceived at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, ollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the ious sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 21, 1870.	10 30 A M	11 30 A M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
York Central	198⅞	199	199¼	199¼	199
Jersey Central	......	109¼	......	......	......
	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	24	24
lem	......	*140⅝	......	140½	......
ding	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107¼	106⅞
higan Central	......	124½	......	124¾	......
higan Southern	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	91⅝	99⅝
ois Central	......	139⅝	......	139½	......
eland and Pittsburgh	......	109⅝	......	109⅝	......
ago and Northwestern	84	83⅞	83⅞	84	84
preferred	89⅞	89½	89½	89⅞	89½
k Island	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	120⅛	120
Paul	67½	67¼	67⅛	67⅛	67
Paul preferred	81¾	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½
do and Wabash	......	58½	......	58¼	......
preferred	......	75½	......	75	......
t Wayne	......	97	......	97	......
ago and Alton	......	118½	......	118½	......
and Mississippi	40⅜	39⅝	39¾	38⅞	37¾
stern Union Telegraph	......	35	......	34¾	......
ific Mail	44½	43¾	43¾	43½	42¾
ms Express	......	65⅞	......	65¾	......
ls, Fargo & Co Express	......	16⅝	......	16⅝	......
erican M. U. Express	......	46	......	46¾	......
ted States Express	......	45	......	45	......
d	112¾	112⅞	112¾	112¾	112¾

Ex-Dividend

comparison between yesterday's and to-'s closing quotations shows the following nges:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Y. Central	199	199	...	...
J. Central	109⅝	109⅜	...	¼
e	24½	24	...	½
ding	107⅝	106⅞	...	¾
h. Central	124½	124¾	¼	...
h. Southern	99⅝	99⅜	...	⅜
nois Central	140¼	139½	...	¾
v. and Pitts	109½	109⅜	...	⅛
cago and North	84⅛	84	...	⅛
preferred	89⅞	89½	...	⅜
k Island	120¾	120	...	¾
Paul	67½	67	...	½
preferred	82	81⅝	...	⅜
and Wabash	59¼	58¼	...	1
preferred	76	75	...	1
t Wayne	97	97	...	...
cago and Alton	117½	118½	1	...
and Miss	35½	34¾	...	¾
stern U. Tel	40⅜	37¾	...	2⅝
ific Mail	44½	42¾	...	1¾
ams Express	65⅛	65¾	⅝	...
lls, Fargo & Co	16⅝	16⅝	...	...
erican M. U. Ex	46⅜	46¾	⅜	...
S. Express	45⅛	45	...	⅛

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: n old law has given the Secretary of the asury a reserve of fifty millions of greenks which he has never printed. The aim he law was to defeat the artificial tighten- of the money market by stock speculators, h as was frequently done before the laws venting the loan of money on greenbacks. ile it seems reasonable that the Secretary he Treasury should exchange non-interest ring obligations for the three per cents, it o be doubted whether he will do so until ectly compelled by a special act of Congress. money which he has had at his command to this time has been wisely expended in ing in the six per cents of five-twenties, ich carry double the interest of the three cents. Whether the result is to be inflation contraction depends entirely upon means by which the latter are be cancelled. Wall street in its inabil- to guess the riddle, kept aloof from stock market, the changes in which were to other influences. The first half of the k was extremely dull, what with the yacht e and the finish at Jerome Park. On Fri- the dullness was followed by a heavy and er market, resulting from a decline in New rk Central, which was unfavorably affected the immense reduction in the rates for pasgers and freight resulting from the compe- ve rivalry of the great trunk lines leading Chicago. The market at this point was ned and swayed by enormous purchases of ke Shore made against the "puts" of an old eculator, who is probably short of the stock the extent of his "puts." Although 70,000 res, of the par value of $7,000,000, were ight by the Erie brokers and others who ned the speculation, the price nained at a standstill, a fact ich would seem to show that seller of the 30,000 "puts" has sold the whole 00 shares, an operation which he could not e effected without utterly breaking the rket, save by the device of getting the eet to buy against his "puts." One of the st successful ways of unloading stock is to "puts" in it. The buyers deeming it a re thing," will forget their caution, and for h "put" will buy twice or thrice the amount stock. In the mystery which surrounds the rations of shrewd dealers it is often difficul- to detect their exact plans. It seems hardly able that the shrewd signer of the thirty "puts" his instance would go "short" of the market a time of easy money. Perhaps he is only eating what he did in Northwestern last ing, when he sold "puts" to the value of 00, knowing that the natural rise of the rket would keep the price of the stock ve his figure for the specified thirty days, s letting him net the $90,000 quite easily. In case of Lake Shore he likewise counts on buoyancy of an easy money market to p the price above 99 until the thirty days e elapsed and he has earned his $30,000. It rtainly a new speculative game in Wall eet; capital only, however, dares to play it. to the stock in question the controlling ers who can fix the dividends and earnings to put their plans are out of it and have bought in. Commodore Vanderbilt's ends bought Lake Shore at 76@86. They sold t pay more than 90. Meantime the stock s go up as it did to 101⅝ after the Vanderbilt irly sold out; but the latest movement is one too suspicious a character to receive the blic support.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth enue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United ates Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, ilroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous ocks. Being represented in the New York ock Boards every day while in session, he rchases and sells on commission any stocks the regular lists on the same terms as the w York brokers. Governments, Gold and ilway Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

Wool Information.

onsiderable wool has been disposed of at llin, 41@42c being the highest prices paid.

Wool—Twenty-five thousand pounds of the w clip has been sold so far; 30 to 40c is the ice. Most everything sold to-day at 40, 30½ ice. Buyers are a little excited.—*Sandusky gister.*

The Steubenville *Herald* says: "The wool rket in this city is not very active. Prices e low, and growers are holding back for better figures, consequently but few clips have en disposed of in the county. The ruling ices this morning were thirty-eight to forty its, which is fully as high as in adjoining unties. The Harrison county market is rely opened, farmers holding out for prices last year—forty-five and fifty cents."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, June 21, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was only moderately active. The excitement has passed away; business is gradually settling down to its legitimate channel. produce—The market contains a fair supply, sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Prices have been uniform for some days. The weather has been very warm, and favorable for the growing crops—just the kind that was wanted. Breadstuffs were in fair demand; the supply has kept pace with the wants of the market. In addition to the trade demand, several hundred barrels have been ordered from the East. Pittsburgh manufactured flour stands deservedly high in the leading markets. The discrimination against us by the railroads cuts down shipments to a limited amount. Groceries—the demand was fair for most descriptions and active for sugars, although prices have undergone no change. The leading houses are well supplied and report the market in a healthy condition. Bacon and provisions—holders are firm in their views; the sales for the season being large the stock to operate with is not heavy; one of our leading firms received yesterday 1,500 pieces of sugar-cured hams from the West; other lots have been purchased and will soon be on the market, bacon at the present prices being decidedly the cheapest meat we have. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices just now are very uncertain. The old crop has pretty much disappeared. A few barrels of new imported were disposed of at $6 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with a moderate demand. Soda ash—Sales of round lots, say 10 to 20 casks, at the following: common 48 ⅌ cent., 3⅛c ⅌ lb; refined, 55 ⅌ cent., 3⅝@4c; sales in a retail way were made at the usual advance. Potash 7¼@7½c; pearl 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—The market continues to be well supplied. Prices are weak, but no lower. Think they are sufficiently low. We can report sales at 14@18c for good to fair, and 20c for choice.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bushel, the latter for small white.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 23@23½c ⅌ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5¼c ⅌ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ⅌ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull, with more sellers than buyers, prices of apples being very weak. Sales were reported at 4½@5½c. These are certainly low prices. Peaches—quarters 6@7c; halves 8@9c; pared 16@17. Blackberries 12@13c. Pitted cherries 23@25c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market was weak, with a declining tendency. Sales at 20c ⅌ dozen.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10¾c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@15c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—The market is very firm, previous prices being steadily maintained. We can report sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@95c ⅌ doz., and by retail at the usual advance.

CHEESE—We can report a fair trade demand. The receipts were 332 boxes. Sales were made at the following: Hamburg, 12¾@13c; Ohio Factory, 14c; Goshen, 14½c ⅌ lb.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅌ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ⅌ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ⅌ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ⅌ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ⅌ doz $2 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8@9c ⅌ lb.

HEMP—The market was not an active one; limited sales were reported at $167 ⅌ ton.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c ⅌ lb.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We can report sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

VEGETABLES—Green peas in moderate request at $5 ⅌ bbl; string beans $6 50 ⅌ bbl; receipts light. Cabbage—light receipts; sales at $2@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

FISH—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. Prices are unchanged. We have reported sale at the following: Mackerel, No. 1 $26@29 ⅌ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $12; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls $6. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 5c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—The market was not an active one; we are reported regular sales at 95c@$1 00 ⅌ bushel.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ⅌ pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

RASPBERRIES—Receipts fair; sales blue cultivated at $6@6 50 per bushel.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a fair demand for most descriptions. Wheat was in active demand by the millers. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 991 sacks; rye, 169 sacks; barley, 150 sacks; wheat, 706 sacks; corn, 982 sacks. Red winter wheat—A choice article would bring $1 25, or probably more; one of the principal mills would pay $1 40 for a choice article of Southern white, which appears to be very scarce. Oats—The market was steady. The demand, however, was not so active. The demand for export has fallen off. Prices, however, are about the same. Sales were reported from first hands at 50@51c ⅌ bushel; free on board cars, 53c; store lots, 55c. Corn—The market was not an active one; we can report sales of shelled at 80c and car 84@85c on wharf and at depot. Rye—The demand was light, and sales were of a similar description; current rates 90@95c. Barley is dull and not wanted.

TALLOW—Market steady but not very active. We are reported sales of city rendered at 8⅛@9c, and country at 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE—The market appears weak. We are reported sales of several lots of oil barrels at $1 90@1 95.

CIDER—The stock is being steadily reduced. Small sales of prime sweet were made at $9@10 ⅌ bbl; common was very dull.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have nothing that is really new to furnish our readers. The receipts since our last were 1,500 pieces of sugar cured hams; 8 tierces bacon and 15 tierces dried beef. The current rates were: Shoulders—plain, 14@14½c; sugar cured canvassed, 16@16½c; Sides—ribbed 16½c; short ribbed, 17c; clear 17½c. Hams—sugar cured canvassed, 22½c. Breakfast bacon—plain, 18½c; canvassed, 19½c. Lard—in tierces, 17¼c; in buckets and kegs 18½c; sales in three to five pound caddies at 19½@19¾c. Mess pork sold at $33 00 ⅌ bbl. Dried beef—sugar cured canvassed, 25c. Beef tongues $8 00 ⅌ doz. Hog tongues $1 00 ⅌ doz. Ham sausages 14c ⅌ lb.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Sales were reported from wagon at $9, 12@16 50 ⅌ ton. Baled was disposed of at a variety of prices.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; sales of Louisville Hydraulic $3 00@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

FLOUR—We can report a steady trade demand for good brands. The excitement that was started a few days since failed to hold out. It was a Chicago movement and did not last long. The receipts since our last were 850 barrels, and for the past five days 4,065 barrels. The mill rates are: superfine $4 75; extra Winfield $5 60; red wheat flour $6 30 in bbls and $6 in sacks; * family $6 60 in bbls and $6 30 in sacks; ** in bbls $7 30, in sacks $7; *** fancy $8 in bbls and $7 70 in sacks; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice $6 40; extra family $6 10, extra $5 40; sales of the same qualities in sacks at 30c ⅌ barrel less. We can report sales of flour from store: Good standard brands $5 75, $6 00@6 50. One dealer quotes the market still advancing. Bakers' flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; choice winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are quoted at $6 25@6 50, and $7 00 in bbls, with 25@30c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 25@6 50@7 in bbls. with 25@30c off in sacks. The receipts since our last were 1,423 bbls.

SEEDS—The demand for buckwheat was only moderate at $2 ⅌ bushel. Other kinds of seeds were dull. Prices nominal. Flaxseed $2 15@2 20. There was no demand for either clover or timothy.

LARD—The market was steady but not very active; regular sales were reported at extra No 1 $1 25@1 28; No 2 at 80@85c.

BEESWAX—The market remains quiet, with purchasers for all good lots that are offered, at 38@40c ⅌ lb.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ⅌ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings $1; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ⅌ cwt.

HUSKS—We are reported sales of corn husks at 3@3½c ⅌ lb.

GROCERIES—The market continues steady with good jobbing demand, particularly for sweets, which are selling freely at quotations.

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14¼@14½c; powdered 14¼c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13c; extra C 12⅝c; C yellow 12c per lb. New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½c, 11¼@12c for Cuba; prime 10¾c; choice 11c; Porto Rico 10½@11½c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9¼@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 85c; white honey drips, 88c; silver drips, 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 35, 45@55c ⅌ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ⅌ lb.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder 90c@$1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 10c, and Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $1 25 ⅌ gross.

RYE FLOUR—The market was not an active one. Sales were made in a small way at $5 ⅌ barrel.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in moderate request at $5 00 ⅌ barrel. The stock of old is pretty well exhausted. A prime article of Lake Shore Peachblows would bring 70@75c ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 65@1 75, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@6 00@8 00 ⅌ gallon, according to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was dull, with a declining tendency, prices being very weak. Buyers are again wide apart in their views. The receipts of crude by river and rail were large. The stock here is steadily accumulating; buyers, however, are very shy, and refuse to take hold.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to communicate to our readers. Oil was offered at a decline of ⅛c from the previous day. Quotations were: Spot 11⅝c@11¾c; June 11⅝c; July was offered at 11¾c; futures were very dull—not wanted; all year S. O. 11¾@11½c; B. O. 13c. Sales 2,000 bbls S. O. July at 11¾c; sales 1,000 bbls at 11⅝c; since offered at 11½c.

REFINED.

The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers. Prices are very weak. We quote as follows: Spot or June 26⅛c; June 26⅝c; July 26⅞c; August 27c; September 27¼c; October 27⅜c, July to December was offered at 27½c S O, and 28@28¼c B O.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 52½ francs.

Sales 2,000 barrels Philadelphia, June, 26⅛c; 100 do 26⅝c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 21, closing Monday. Crude bulk depressed and nominal; 14½c asked, only 14c bid. Refined—weak feeling about market and dull trade; transactions are a resale of contracts, embracing 3,000 bbls. for July and August at 26½c, also 3,000 bbls. for June, July and August at 26⅞c. The market closed at 26⅛c for spot lots. Philadelphia delivery—Business unimportant and prices nominal; refined 26⅛c.

OIL CITY, June 21.—Market is lower; $4 15 has been bid for lower creek delivery; Oil City delivery $4 15@4 20.

TITUSVILLE, June 21—The *Herald* says: There was a decline of about 5c ⅌ bbl at all points to-day, and the market closed weak, with little inquiry at prices of the forenoon. Upon the lower creek $4 15@4 20 were bid, and sales reported at both prices; toward the close $4 15 was the best offer made, but owing to any general inclination to sell among producers at this price. On upper creek $4 05 was the best offer and in some instances $4 was the best bid made, with sellers asking $4 10, and no sales reported at less than $4 05. There was little change in outside markets; dullness and inactivity were the chief features.

SALES.

500 bbls upper creek	$4 10
500 bbls upper creek	4 10
500 bbls upper creek	4 05
500 bbls upper creek	4 05
1,000 bbls upper creek	$4 05
1,000 bbls Rouseville	4 20
500 bbls Rouseville	4 20
500 bbls Rouseville	4 15
500 bbls lower creek	4 15

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 21.—Market quiet at $4 15@4 20.

TITUSVILLE, June 21.—Market weak and declining; lower creek at $4 15; upper $4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, June 21—Market quiet and dull at $4 15@4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21—Market weak; prime light straw to white 26c; standard white 26⅛c; crude 13½c.

SHAMBURG, June 21.—Market dull; prices lower; $4 on road, or $3 70@3 80 at the wells.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 21.—Market dull and nothing doing; best offers at wells $3 70.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, June 21.—Market dull and weak at $4 00 ⅌ bbl.

OIL CITY, PA., June 21.—Creek $4 20; Oil City, $4 50 offered; $4 25 asked. Market dull.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 21.—Market quiet and nothing doing; price about $3 70@3 75.

TITUSVILLE, June 21.—Market very dull and nothing doing. Prices nominal at $4 05@4 15.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—June 26⅛c; July 26¼c; August 27@27½c; crude 13½c. Market weak; nothing doing.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Market steady; crude 14½c; refined—sales 2,000 bbls, June, 26⅛c; Philadelphia delivery, 1,000, June, 26⅛c.

ROUSEVILLE, June 21—Market quiet and dull; very little doing; $4 20@4 25 offered; no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 5:15 P. M.—June 26⅛c; July 26⅜c; August 27c. Crude 13½c; market quiet.

NEW YORK, June 21, 5:00 P. M.—Antwerp 52 francs and quiet.

NEW YORK, June 21, 5:00 P. M.—Market dull and unchanged.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

RAILROAD.		RIVER.	
G. E. Palmer	55	P. Mushall	1,240
Pennsylvania R. R.	25	Bakewell & Co	1,448
D. Ely & Co	70	Jack Bros	1,046
Lockhart, F. & Co	1,440	Jackson Bros	3,462
Jonathan Gallagher	815	F. A. Bates	1,425
Liberty Oil Works	402		
J. Wilkins	326	Total by river	8,673
Waring & King	240		
Fisher Bros	160	Total by river & rail	12,461
W. McCutcheon	80		
Total	3,788		

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 1,440 bbls crude to Lockhart, F & Co; J B Barbour, 920 do to J Gallagher; E H Long, 80 do do to W McCutcheon; J B Barbour, 402 do to Liberty Oil Works; Pittsburgh and Boston Petroleum Co, 326 do do to J Wilkins; Goldrick, 240 do to Waring & King; L W Young, 160 do to Fisher Bros.

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 526 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., via W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, F & Co. 256 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 575 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

J. M. McKee, 300 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 270 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 155 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

J Speer & Co, 101 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Jas M Riter, 414 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined east ... 2,011 bbls.

No shipments west to-day.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝@112¾.

NEW YORK, June 21—P. M.

The Louisiana six per cent. loan of $3,000,000 was taken at 72½ by a New York and London firm.

MONEY AND STERLING

Unchanged; the latter heavy.

GOLD

Dull at 112⅝@112¾. Clearances $16,000,000. Carrying rates 1½ ⅌ cent. to flat. Exports $94,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull but steady. Coupons, 1881, 118¼@118⅜; do 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do 1864, 111⅛@111¼; do 1865, 111⅜@111½; do new 113⅝@113¾; do 1867, 113⅞@114; do 1868, 113⅞@114; 10-40s 108⅛@108¼. Currency 6s 114⅜@114½.

STATE BONDS

Quiet but firm: Missouris, 94⅛; old Tennessees, 60⅛ bid, not offered below 60⅝; new do. 60½; old North Carolinas, 48¼; new do. 28⅛.

STOCK MARKET

Weak and unsettled, with a marked decline in a few stocks. Ohio and Mississippi led the market on the downward turn, and declined to 37¾, but rallied to 38⅛ at the close. The business in this stock during the day was fully 50,000 shares, and the heavy sales are accredited to some principal holders, and this view of the case has undoubtedly stimulated the decline. One of the leading operators in this stock was absent from the street. Pacific Mail Wabash and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central shares also showed a marked decline.

The balance of the stock list was offered at ⅛@⅜ per cent, and devoid of special feature. The markets closed irregular and firm on New York Central, and weak on Ohio and Mississippi.

STOCKS

Canton 67¾; Cumberland 41; Western Union Telegraph 34⅞; Quicksilver 7¼; Mariposa 6⅛; preferred 15¼; Adams Express 65⅝; Wells Fargo 17; American 46¾; United States 45; Pacific Mail 43⅛; New York Central 99⅛; do scrip 94⅞; Erie 24; do preferred 46; Harlem 141; Reading 104⅞; Michigan Central 124¼; Lake Shore 99⅝; Indiana Central 139⅞; Pittsburgh 109⅝; Northwestern 84; preferred 89⅝; Rock Island 120; New Jersey Central 109⅞; St. Paul 67⅛; do preferred 81½; Wabash 58; preferred 74⅜; Fort Wayne 97⅛; Terre Haute 33; do preferred 66; Chicago and Alton 117⅞; do preferred 116; Ohio and Mississippi 37⅞; Hartford and Erie 4¼; Burlington and Quincy 158; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 81⅛; St. Joseph 120.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 75; Copper Falls 4⅛; Franklin 3; Hecla 80; Quincy 18.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $78,160,029; currency, $10,462,366; general balance, $90,971,555.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Moderately active and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firmer; No. 2 closed at $1 16 cash; $1 19½ seller July; this afternoon fairly active at $1 17½@1 18 cash; $1 20@1 20½, seller July.

CORN—Less active and ¼@½c lower; closing at 81½@81¾c cash; 83c seller July for No 2; this afternoon dull at 81c seller June.

OATS—Firmer; No 2 closed at 49½@50c.

RYE—Weaker; No 2 closed at 82c.

BARLEY—Dull at 50c for No 3.

HIGHWINES—1@2c lower, closing nominally at $1 for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm and unchanged.

HOGS—$8 25@9 for common to extra.

CATTLE—Very dull at $3 25@8 25 for Texan steers to choice shipping beeves.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 21—Cotton unchanged; sales 1,371 bales at 21½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 19,546 bbls; flour 10c lower, with rather more doing part for export; sales 9,200 bbls at $5 30@5 55 for superfine State and western; $5 65@5 90 for extra State and western; $5 95@6 45 for good to choice do; $6 50@6 80 for white wheat western extra; $5 85@6 90 for extra Ohio; $6 00@9 75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet; sales 100 barrels at $4 75@5 75. Corn meal nominally unchanged. Whisky lower; sales 400 bbls at $1 04@1 05½; closing at $1 04@1 05 and 100 bbls patent at $1 01@1 02. Receipts of wheat 114,213 bushels; market without decided change, and moderate export home trade demand; sales 109,000 bushels at $1 20½@1 22 for No 3 spring; $1 26@1 27½ for No 2 Chicago; $1 29@1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee. $1 45@1 47½ for delivered winter red and amber western. Rye dull; sales 6,000 bush Canadian in bond at 98c. Receipts of corn 77,289 bush; heavy and lower; sales 42,000 bush at 91c@$1 00 for new mixed Western; $1 05 for western yellow. Receipts of oats 28,501 bush; oats irregular and unsettled; sales 42,000 bush at 61@64c for western; 68@69c for Ohio and State. Hay firmer; shipping $75 00@80 00; retail $95@$115. Hops quiet and very firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses—medium and good steady, and low grades quiet. Sugar steady; sales 700 hhds Cuba at 9⅛@9⅜c; Porto Rico 9@10c. Rice quiet at 8⅛@8⅜c for Carolina. Petroleum quiet at 14½c for crude, and 26⅛c for refined. Turpentine quiet at 38½c. Pork—sales 250 bbls at $30 75@30 80 for mess; $22@23 25 for prime; $26 for prime mess; also, 250 bbls mess August at $30 75. Beef steady and quiet; sales 130 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess; $16 00@18 50 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 50 bbls at $29@35. Tierce beef dull at $26@28 for prime mess; $30@31 for India mess. Middles dull; sales 30 boxes long clear on private terms. Cut meats firmer; sales 180 packages at 12@12½c for shoulders; 17@19c for hams. Lard a shade firmer; sales 275 tierces at 15@16½c for steam and 16⅝c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 16@28c for western. Cheese quiet and steady at 7@14½c.

LATEST—Freights lower, wheat 4½d to Liverpool, per steamer. Flour closed rather more steady with a moderate export demand for shipping grades. Wheat steady at $1 27 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 44@1 48 for winter red and amber Western. Rye dull at $1 00 for Western. Oats dull and heavy at 61@63c for Western; 67@68c for Ohio. Corn dull at 90c@$1 06 for mixed; $1 for western. Pork dull and unchanged. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats steady and in moderate demand. Bacon nominal. Lard nominally unchanged. Eggs dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Flour dull and 15@25c lower; family $5 75@6 00; extra $5 50@5 80. Wheat dull; Nos 2 and 1 red winter $1 20@1 25 nominally; a sample of new Kentucky was offered on change; it was held at $1 50 to be delivered next week, quality white and very good. Corn dull at 90c for mixed ear; receipts large. Oats dull but not lower; sales at 55@60c. Rye unchanged at 98c@$1. Cotton nominally unchanged, with rather a firmer feeling; middling 20¼c. Whisky unsettled; old process sold at $1 and patent at 98c cash, some ask 2c higher part cash and part short time. Provisions unchanged nominally; not much done. Mess pork held at $30 50. Bulk meats 11½@14¼c for shoulders and sides nominally; no sales. Bacon dull; shoulders 13@13½c; sides 16¾@17¼c for clear rib and clear; a small lot of the latter sold at 17½c. Sugar cured hams scarce and firm at 21½@22c, chiefly the latter rate. Lard 16c. Butter dull and lower at 17@20c. Eggs 16@17c and dull. Groceries unchanged and firm. Beef cattle $1 lower and dull at $3 50@7 00 gross. Hogs dull; supply large; prices 25c lower at $8@8 75 gross. Gold 1.2⅛ buying. Exchange dull.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Tobacco offerings large; prices are a trifle easier. Cotton dull and nominal. Hemp inactive and unchanged. Flour firm; super $4 85; X $4 85@5 00; XX $5 10@5 25; XXX $5 75@6 00. Wheat easier and demand light; No 2 red fall $1 15@1 18; strictly prime $1 20; No 1 $1 22; No 2 white $1 20@1 22. Corn firmer; for choice shipping lots mixed in bulk 75@78c; sacked 84@85c; good to prime white 95@98c. Oats dull and lower at 53@55c for bulk; 55@58c for sacked. Rye dull and declining at 85@90c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and firm at $1 03. Provisions—Holders firm; market dull and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal at 16@16½c for prime to choice. Cattle unchanged at 4½@7½c. Hogs steady at 7½@9c for good to choice.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Flour more active; $5 50@5 75 for winter wheat extras; $5 25@5 87 for spring wheat extra family. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1 45@1 47. Rye unchanged. Corn very quiet; yellow western $1 05; mixed $1 02@1 03. Oats steady. Provisions held firmly. Mess pork $30 50@31. Lard 16½c. Petroleum and whisky unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; No 1 red winter offered freely at $1 28; sales No 2 at $1 23. Corn lower; No 1 90c; No 2 88c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 State 57c. Rye dull at 100@102c for No 2 and 1. Barley nominal; market bare and nominal. Petroleum dull; crude $5 20, refined 23½@24½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 21.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady; No 2 white Wabash $1 37; No 1 white Michigan $1 40; amber Michigan $1 27; No 1 red $1 29; No 2 do $1 24; No 3 do $1 13. Corn quiet and 1c lower; No 1 90c; No 2 88c. Oats 1c lower; No 1 56c; No 2 opened at 54c, but closed dull and nominally lower. Freights dull—4c to Buffalo; 7½c to Oswego.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—Cotton firmer at 20c; receipts 174 bales; exports 353 bales. Flour quiet. Corn meal dull. Corn dull and yellow 96@98c. Oats $1 05@1 10. Hay firm at $20@22. Bran dull at $19 00. Lard unchanged. Pork quiet at $31 in store. Bacon—shoulders 14½@14¾c; sides 16½@18c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Bagging firm; 2 pounders 30c. Cotton firm but quiet at 20c. Tobacco dull and firm at $5 50. Grain market nominal and prices unchanged. Provisions firm and quiet. Pork $30 50. Bacon 13¼@16½@17½c. Bulk meats 12¼, 15¼@16½c. Lard 17c. Whisky $1 00@1 01.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 21—Flour quiet and steady; receipts light. Wheat dull and lower; western $1 40@1 50. Corn dull and lower; white $1 20@1 22; yellow $1 12@1 14. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky very dull at $1 04@1 06.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat excited and advanced at $1 22½ for No. 1; $1 19 for No. 2. Oats—coarse grains nominal.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 21—Flour steady and firm; choice $7 25@7 50. Wheat a shade weaker; extra $1 61½; No 1 $1 47½@1 48; amber $1 31. Oats 57c; No 1 western 55c; State 59c. Barley steady; No 1 State $1 61.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 19¾c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 513 bales; exports 135 bales; stock 81,825 bales.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

A portion of the coal cleared from Pittsburgh and points above has reached this city, but it had no impression on the market. Holders are still contending for 8@12c for Ohio River and Pittsburgh afloat. The rates delivered to consumers are 12c for Ohio River and 16c for Pittsburgh.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
OIL CITY, June 21, 1870.

River falling, with nineteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 76° at 7 P. M. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 21, 1870.

River falling, with about four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 8 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
GREENSBORO, PA., June 21, 1870.

River falling slowly, with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 7:30 P. M. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., June 21, 1870.

Boats passed down: Fleetwood at 7 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 2:30 P. M., and Charmer at 7 P. M. Down: Towboat J. S. Neal this afternoon. River falling; clear and pleasant. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Argosy	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet five inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet five inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was warm. Trade on the landing was not very active. The Wild Duck was receiving for St. Louis, and is announced to leave this day. Shippers will bear this in mind. The Julia No. 2 left for Zanesville with a moderate trip.

THE towboat Ironsides was at Cairo on Sunday en route for St. Louis.

THE steamer Silver Bow arrived at Leavenworth on Sunday, from Omaha, with one hundred and fifty Chinese en route to Louisiana.

THE punctual packet Argosy, Captain Harlan, takes her departure this day at 12 M. for Wheeling and way points.

MESSRS. Dean and Hale, a few days ago, sold to Captain James D. Parker, of the Nashville Packet Company, the barge Minnie for $6,000.

THE steamer "Granite State," Capt. Kerr, left Portsmouth on Monday. She will be here to leave on Friday, her regular day, at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE Union Insurance Company has sued Capt. John Shaw and the owners of the ill-fated Stonewall, to recover $7,000 insurance paid to the owners of merchandise lost on the vessel.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck and barges, in charge of Captain Anawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE powerful towboat Collier and barges are announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. She is announced to go positively on this day. Capt. Shedden, an experienced and attentive officer, has command, whilst Charles Mathews has charge of the office.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leaves daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

ACCIDENT—QUINCY, ILL., June 21.—As the new and magnificent steamer Alexander Mitchell was coming down yesterday morning, and when near Canton, Missouri, she burst one of her cylinders, blowing the head engineer several yards, but not dangerously injuring him. The accident caused a great panic among the passengers.

THE Dexter will be taken out on the Mound City marine way about July 1, and the alterations will be proceeded with rapidity. She will get a new bow and stern making her twenty-three feet longer. Her owners believe she will be the strongest built and fastened steamer afloat. The alterations will be completed September 1.

THE Van Buren (Ark.) *Press* says: The packet company's boat, the Gibson, charged $1 50 per hundred for freight from Little Rock to this point, with seven feet of water in the river, and making the trip in fifty hours; and on the same trip brought freight from Memphis, ranging from $1 00 to $1 50 per hundred. The Nightingale arrived the same day from Cincinnati, delivering freights at $1 25 and $1 50 per hundred from that point. We call the attention of Major Adams to these facts, and ask if such is the policy of the packet company?

Upper Missouri River.

From the upper Missouri an exchange gives the following news: The Deer Lodge left Fort Benton on the 5th, and on Tuesday, the 8th, she left Fort Buford in the evening. The Ida Reese left Fort Buford early in the afternoon of the 8th. The Deer Lodge overtook and passed her on Wednesday morning, and kept ahead all the way down. Met Emilie La Barge and Ida Stockdale above Berthold. Met North Alabama and pulled her off a sand bar below Grand river; passed the Ackley at Fort Randall; met the Far West below Fort Randall; met the Sioux City at Yankton. The Deer Lodge, the first boat from Benton, arrived at this port at 9 P. M. last night. Great credit is due to the tact, knowledge and expediency of Captain J. P. Clark, and Mr. Osborn, the clerk, for the admirable manner in which they conducted the Deer Lodge on the round trip. The Nick Wall run aground May 31st, below Spread Eagle, or 550 miles below Benton, and is there yet. Her passengers were taken by the Ida Reese. General Sheridan was on board, and came to Buford on Friday, overland, and left on the Ida Reese on Tuesday for Fort Stephenson, and he and his escort are going thence to Fort Totten by land. Mr. S. Johnson, a gentleman from Chicago, and a relative of Col. Johnson, paymaster, of this city, accompanied General Sheridan on his entire tour until now; wanting to get to Chicago, he left, and came down by the Deer Lodge. The Ida Reese may be expected to-day or to-morrow, but the probability is the Nick Wall will remain up the river all the season.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	2	Lewis, Bailey & D. m	6
Hallman & H. m	1	Everson, P & Co. m	1
Brown & Co, m	1	Loomis & Collord, m	1
Total			13

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The following are the receipts for the past forty eight hours:

Nimick & Co. m	12	Bryan & Caughey, m	17
J Reamer, m	7	John Moorhead, m	1
J W Porter, m	2	Lyon, Shorb & Co. m	1
Barbaugh, M. & Co, m	1	Hallman & H, m	3
Total			52

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Union Mills, m	2	Everson & Preston, m	1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, ore	1	Reese, Graff & Dull, m	1
Nimick & Co, m	1	Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1
Chess, S & Co, m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Total			14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co. m	4	Wm Smith & Co. m	1
Reese, Graff & Dull, m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, m	1
Total			10

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Improved Money Drawer, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
102 SECOND AVE., PITTSBURGH.

SAMPSON AND HOWE
Standard Scales.

Two of the best in the world. Also, a variety of Scales always on hand. SCALES PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

E. H. SOUDER, Agent,
102 THIRD AVE., near Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFING.

PLASTIC, GRAVEL,
FELT AND CEMENT,
Applied on Short Notice.

ROOFING MATERIALS and COAL TAR for sale, with directions for use.
Country Orders for Roofing solicited.

WM. B. LUPTON & CO.,
354 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE.

H. S. OVERHOLT offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 100 Acres, situated in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 12 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike, on which are erected a large two-story Frame Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, large Horse Stable, and also a small Tenant House. About sixty (60) Acres of said land is underlaid with Coal. This Property has formerly been known as Carpenter's Old Tavern Stand. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of JOHN MELLON, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh, or of

H. S. OVERHOLT,
West Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:

In the Court of Common Pleas, at No. 151, September T., 1870.

Accounts of WM. B. NEGLEY, Administrator of W. J. MORRISON, deceased, who was Trustee of Hamlin, Koegler & Co. and Morrison, Koegler & Co., and Account of R. H. NEGLEY, Trustee of same firms. Filed June 18, 1870, in the office of the Prothonotary; and by order of Court, notice is hereby given that said Accounts have been exhibited and filed, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on the 2D DAY OF JULY NEXT, unless cause be shown why the same should not be.

Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

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MORRIS & RUTAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE, No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

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BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH ... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES DAILY, AT 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER ELECTOR ... CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
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No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

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LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—12 M.

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ARGOSY,
W. H. HARLAN ... Commander.
W. M. LIST ... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or passage apply on board or to
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR ... Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
GEORGE H. GHREIST & CO., Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
JULIA NO. 2,

Captain C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves every MONDAY—12 M.
Leaves Cincinnati THURSDAY—10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Sidewheel Packet
JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN, Commander, will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, June 22—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
Wild Duck and Barges,
J. W. ANAWALT ... Commander.
— ADAMS ... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight apply on board or to
J. W. ANAWALT, or
G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

SHIPPERS BARGE LINE.

For Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, June 23.

THE STEAMER
COLLIER AND BARGES.
JAMES SHEDDEN ... Captain.
CHAS. MATHEWS ... Clerk.

The Collier having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch. Shippers can depend on her going out on the day announced.

Through receipts to all points on Missouri, Illinois and Upper Mississippi, also to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans.

For Freight apply to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
CHAS. MATHEWS, Agents.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

City of Brussels,	City of London,
City of Paris,	City of Washington,
City of Brooklyn,	City of Baltimore,
City of Antwerp,	City of New York.

And others.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold.		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

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STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE STEAMSHIPS
Roman, Norman, Saxon and Aries,
FORM A SEMI WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,
AND FROM
Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO, Philadelphia, or
WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

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GAITERS,
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OF BOYS' CLOTHING,

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Full Lines of Scotch Suits, Linen and Duck Suits, Dusters, Alpacca and Flannel Coats.

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For Custom Department, New French and English Trowserings, Scotch, English and French Coatings, Plain and Fancy English Ducks, making a splendid assortment of New and Desirable Goods for the present season at the Lowest Possible Prices.

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FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
FARE REDUCED.

Connecting (after July 4th), at DULUTH, with Railroad for ST. PAUL, and all points in the NORTHWEST. One of the following Splendid First-class Steamers—KEWEENAW, NORTHERN LIGHT, ST. PAUL, METEOR and R. G. COBURN, leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 9 o'clock P. M.: June 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28; July 4, 8, 11, 12, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26, 29; August 1, 5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29; September 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 16, 19, 20, 23, 26. Leaving Detroit, Michigan, the following day at 11 P. M. Rooms secured and all information obtained by applying to HANNA & CO., Cleveland; EBER WARD, or J. T. WHITING, Detroit.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	12:12 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	2:40 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex	10:20 a m
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Ac	10:20 a m	Brit'n AcNo. 1	7:30 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	9:40 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Ac No. 5	6:05 p m	Walls No. 4	5:50 p m
Walls No. 4	5:10 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac	8:50 p m	Walls Ac No. 5	7:20 p m
Walls No. 6	11:00 p m	Wilkinsb'g Ac	10:00 p m

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:55 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

For further particulars apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:28 p m	Express	2:40 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No. 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'le No 2	6:40 p m	Springd'le No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Pacific Express	12:08 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Chicago Ex	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	2:58 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex	3:08 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	7:08 p m
Whe'g & Yn Ex	3:28 p m	Chicago Ex	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
BeaverFalls Ac	5:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:13 a m	BeaverFallsAc	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:33 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:38 p m	BeaverFalls Ac	2:43 p m
BeaverFalls Ac	6:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	6:03 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:38 a m

Pacific Express leaves and arrives daily.

Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE. Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:18 p m
Southern Express	3:48 p m	12:13 a m

ACCOMMODATIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:28 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:28 a m	7:33 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	3:48 p m	9:48 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	3:11 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:13 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDonald at 2:13 p. m.

The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 p. m. Express will arrive daily. The other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:50 a m	8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Way Passenger	8:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:15 p m	8:10 a m
1st Hulton	6:15 p m	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	2:30 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains, daily, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, March 21st, trains will arrive at and depart from Pittsburgh, as follows—city time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	3:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mail	6:50 a m	6:10 p m
West Newton Accommod'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accomm'n	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
2d McKeesport Accomm'n	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:30 p m
Local Freight and Passenger	9:05 a m	3:35

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
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JNO. McDEVITT ... Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY ... Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

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Barclay Preston,	George Bingham,
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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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C. H. Love,	

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

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PATENT SWING CRIB,
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IN THEIR TOWN. This town has every natural advantage, being well located, good shipping facilities and the best Coal in inexhaustible quantities. For particulars address E. M. McGILLIN, Sharon Pa., or E. JACKSON, Hubbard, Ohio.

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VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

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NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box,

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Wagon Hardware,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116
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Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

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SMITH & PORTER,
LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS.
CITY OFFICE:
NO. 98 WATER STREET

The Daily Commercial.

AN INVALID'S NOTES.

From the Arkansas Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS, May 12th, 1870.

It takes the COMMERCIAL about nine days to get here. My last date is the 28th ult.

Is the name of this State *Arkansas* or *Arkansaw?*

It is told of a former Speaker of the United States Senate, who must have been a perfect pink of propriety, and who recognized the right of every man to pronounce his own name and that of his State as he thought proper, that finding one of the Senators from this State using the first, and the other the second of these pronunciations, he invariably and unerringly applied to each one as he arose to speak, the pronunciation that he claimed—"the gentleman from Ark*ansas*"—"the gentleman from Ark*ansaw*."

The pulpit, so far as I have heard, uses the first named.

The poets are regarded by many as good authority in pronunciation, and I strongly incline to follow the one whose verse now occurs to me. Remote from libraries, in this wilderness, I cannot seek for other authorities:

"The biggest fool I ever saw
Came from the State of Arkansas,
For in the morning," &c., &c.

This *ought* to be a good place to come to for health—it is *so* hard to get at.

Little Rock, the capital of this State, is south of a west line from Memphis, and about 145 miles distant. Most of the common railroad maps show a direct communication by rail between the two places. The fact is, that from Memphis west to L'Anguille, some sixty miles, the road is completed, but when I was there it was under water. There is, then, a gap yet to fill in of some thirty-five miles to De Vall's Bluff, on White river. From De Vall's Bluff the road is in actual running order to Huntersville, on the easterly side of the Arkansas river, opposite Little Rock.

So, under the circumstances existing when I came here from Memphis, the only

WAY TO GET HERE

was by steamboat down the Mississippi river some two hundred miles, and up the Arkansas; running distance about two hundred and eighty miles to Little Rock. Time, nearly three days.

By waiting in Memphis one day I could have taken a White river steamboat, which would have landed me at De Vall's Bluff and made a connection at that place with Little Rock by rail. Time by this route, some fifty hours.

The Arkansas and White river boats are owned by the same company, and one of them leaves Memphis nearly every day. The fare by either route is $15.

Few, probably, of your readers would find anything of interest in a description of the railroad or steamboat route hither. In that part of the road traveled in a stage coach, however, there is something, in these prosy railroad times, that is really fresh and primitive.

The regular mail coach plying between Little Rock and Hot Springs, is a substantial, well got up vehicle, of the kind we formerly rode in between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. But it starts at four and a half o'clock in the morning, and goes through by daylight. To an invalid, getting up at three and a half o'clock in the morning, to be jolted remorselessly over unknown roads, in a crowded coach, possibly, was a startling proposition. So I lay by two days at Little Rock, and entered into a contract with a firm engaged in running accommodation hacks between the two places.

One fine morning in the early part of this month I entered a carriage with three others about nine o'clock, and started for Hot Springs. We were drawn by a pair of stout mules. Four other carriages, each containing four passengers, and drawn by mules or horses, started in company with us. Unlike all that part of the State traversed by the Arkansas river, the one we now saw was agreeably diversified. We found many beautifully clear and rapid running streams.

FOURCHE COTTAGE,

Some thirteen miles out from Little Rock, is an inviting looking place for weary travelers to stop for dinner. A handsomely shaded lawn forms a fine ground to display a clean, white house. The inside arrangements correspond with the favorable first impression. Here we tarried two hours.

Seventeen miles further on, or about half way between Little Rock and Hot Springs, our train of five carriages drew up before the log house of the Widow Irons. Here we are told we are to stay all night.

As one looks at the size of the house, and then at the company of twenty ladies and gentlemen, with their pile of Saratoga trunks on the porch, a doubt arises as to the capacity of the establishment to accommodate such a party. A glance at the unruffled face of the proprietress as she calmly moves around among the company, soon reassures the doubter, however. You feel that we will be disposed of *somehow*. The house is, in fact, *a pair* of houses, built of roughly squared logs, one story in height, and connected together by the roof, the space between forming a sort of piazza. The ground floor of this establishment is divided into five sleeping apartments. A flight of steps ascends from the piazza to an apartment above, next to the roof, into the mysteries of which I did not inquire. Up these steps some of the more robust of the company were led, after our supper, to seek rest for the night.

Gradually the wonder ceased as to how so large a mixed company could be accommodated in so small a house. Room was made by dispensing with all articles of furniture excepting only the beds. The style is a severely simple one. On the porch is a bench with a bucket of water, basins, and towels, and near by hangs a looking-glass. These are for the guests of the house.

As we started away on the following morning early, a lady with an infant child on her lap, who occupied a seat in the same carriage with me, said with considerable unction, "The next time I make this trip I am going in the stage—I am going to have done with the discomfort all in one day."

I reminded her of that notice that was put up at a certain point on a road where it divided, and both the roads led thence to the same place. It read thus: "These roads both lead to Arkadelphia. Whichever one you take, you will wish before you get far that you had taken the other."

So doubtless it would be in choosing between the Mail and the Accommodation. Six or seven hours riding from our resting place brought us to the range of mountain that forms the Eastern wall of

HOT SPRINGS VALLEY.

It took a hard pull to overcome this, and then we rapidly descended to the village.

A narrow "branch," or mountain stream, and a winding road, occupy all the level land in that part of the valley that I have explored so far. A row of cheaply built weather-boarded houses cling to the sides of each mountain. There is but one street. There can be no cross streets. Some of the houses do not even cling to the hill sides—they span the rapid brook.

All claims of property holders here are disputed by the United States Government on the ground of its reservation of mineral lands. One of the claimants here is an heir of a man who lived in or near New Madrid, Missouri, when in 1811 a great tract of country sank down and was covered with the waters of the Mississippi. The United States Government, to aid the sufferers by that calamity, gave them "floats," as they were called there. They could enter upon lands west or south which were not actually occupied, and hold them by paying $1 25 per acre against, or in preference to all others.

Hence the exceedingly *camp like* character of all the buildings in the village. A movement is now making towards settling the vexed question.

Teams of two, four and six oxen, with their wide-spreading horns, indicating their Texan origin, bring in loads of deer and other skins for sale and barter.

Farmers from the neighborhood bring in the product of their farms, or the game that abounds hereabouts, on horseback. So loads of fish come in for sale.

THE EQUIPMENTS FOR THE BATH

Is an important matter for the invalid;

1. A pair of thick blankets.
2. Red flannel shirt and drawers.
3. A two quart tin can with a capped nozzle, and a tin cup hanging to it.

Some who are interested in the sale of such articles, will tell you that in addition to the foregoing a thermometer and a sand-glass are needful. But these are provided in all ordinarily well apppointed bathing houses.

Thus equipped you proceed to

THE BATHING HOUSE.

Find out the best—as well as you can.

Room No. 1 is a dressing room.

No. 2 contains the bath tub, into which by wooden spouts flows at your pleasure the hot or cool water. I say *cool* because it all comes from the same spring, and a part is run into a cooling vat in order to reduce the temperature of the natural water to a degree low enough for bathing.

Your physician will tell you to bathe in water from 85° to 95° Fahrenheit, and remain in from two to three minutes.

Coming out of the tub you enter room No. 3. Here you step on to a floor of narrow strips, with interstices an inch and a half in width, through which pours a volume of vapor arising from the water flowing beneath. The temperature here is about 110° Fahr. According to rule you remain in here from one to three minutes. During your stay in the vapor room you drink from your tin can, which an attendant has filled and placed in your room, as much of the hot iron water as you can.

Coming out of the vapor room you dry the surface of the body hastily and dress, and then walk briskly, if you can, to your room.

There, clad in your red flannel suit, and enveloped in your blankets, you lie and sweat twenty minutes. A little opening must be left in the blankets to receive tin cups of the same hot water that you drank in the vapor room.

An experienced invalid will receive his physician's directions as to the temperature of the bath, the length of time to remain in it, and the time spent in the vapor room with several grains of salt, and modify them by his own common sense. So also as to the time spent in sweating in blankets.

With the most delightfully cold spring water near at hand scarcely any of the visitors ever drink anything but this steaming hot iron water. It is a delightful drink.

The resident physicians send to inquirers, when requested, printed circulars containing a list of diseases that are successfully treated here. I have before me two of these, and intended to copy them. I fear your space would not permit their publication.

Concerning the virtues of these waters I suppose there can be no doubt. They have been used, without the advice of physicians, with marvellous effect in the cure of rheumatism and paralysis for forty years past.

They have one virtue, I am told on good authority, that is especially worthy of note; they destroy the craving for liquor and tobacco. The physicians all advise those of their patients that habitually use these stimulants to leave off the habit while under treatment. Men who have long used liquor and tobacco have told me that they have no appetite now for either. All kinds of characters congregate here, but there is no bar at the hotel, and, I am told, but one drinking saloon in the village. That one is visible from my hotel verandah, and is so poorly patronized that the door is often locked up during business hours.

The price of boarding varies from $45 to $60 per month. Bathing $10 per month, or $4 for one dozen tickets. Physician's fees $5 for first consultation, and $2 50 for subsequent calls. Many visitors use their mother wit and employ no physician. Washing is $1 50 per dozen. Fare from Memphis to Little Rock $15; from Little Rock here $10.

There are some twelve or fourteen hotels and boarding houses. The population of the village is about four hundred and fifty, independent of non-residents.

There is a weekly paper printed here, called the Hot Springs *Courier*.

Robert Dale Owen, in his "Geological Reconnoisance of Hot Springs and Vicinity," says:

"In June, 1858, I made a partial examination of the water of Hot Springs, by boiling down one and a half gallons of the water taken from the kitchen spring reduced to one gallon, as follows:

	Grammes.
Organic matter, combined with some moisture	1.16
Silica, with some sulphate of lime, not dissolved by water	1.40
Bicarbonate of lime	2 40
Bicarbonate of magnesia	0.50
Chloride of potassium	0.04
Chloride of Sodium	0,218
Oxide of iron and a little alumina	0.133
Sulphate of lime dissolved by water	0.350
Loss, iodine .2, bromine .2	0.053
	6 354

After giving a list of careful analyses of the various springs (there are fifty-four in all), Mr. Owen goes on to say:

I have been repeatedly asked to what I attributed the medical virtues of the waters. I reply, mainly to their high temperatures. Here at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, there is the most abundant supply of water at a scalding temperature: several of the springs ranging at the fountain head as high as 148° of Farenheit's thermometer, the waters of which, after being conducted in open troughs down the hillside to the reservoirs above the bath houses, and standing some time, are just as hot as the skin can bear, and the waste water, conducted under the adjoining vapor bath-houses, sends up a steam through the latticed floor, of a temperature so hot that few can endure it. If, then, the Warm Springs of Virginia, which have a temperature 96° to 98°, exercise, as experience has proved, a most potent effect in the cure of many diseases, "mainly by their temperature," how much more positive must be the effect of waters of so much higher temperatures? especially when a stream of it, in diameter as large as a man's arm, can be directed at pleasure, with great force, on any organ.

In many forms of chronic diseases especially, its effects are truly astonishing. The copious diaphoresis which the hot bath establishes, opens in itself a main channel for the expulsion of principles injurious to health, made manifest by its peculiar odor; a similar effect, in a diminished degree, is also effected by drinking the hot water, a common, indeed almost universal practice among the invalids at the Hot Springs. The impression produced by the hot douche, as above described, is indeed powerful, arousing into action sluggish and torpid secretions; the languid circulation is thus purified of morbific matters, and thereby renewed vigor and healthful action are given both to the absorbents, lymphatics, and to the excretory apparatus—a combined effect which no medicine is capable of accomplishing.

Speaking of the *cause* of the great heat of these waters he says:

"I cannot, for several reasons, subscribe to the views advanced by some, that the elevation of temperature is caused by the water coming in contact with caustic lime in the interior of the earth. Lime has so great an affinity for carbonic acid that it cannot remain, for any time, in an uncombined caustic condition; and, therefore, is seldom found in that state, either on the surface or in the bowels of the earth. And if it did, it would long since have been reduced to the state of hydrate, if not to the state of carbonate, by constant contact with this copious flow of water charged with carbonic acid: when it could no longer give off heat by the chemical action produced during its combination with water.

Much less can I give assent to the extraordinary idea, that the high temperature of these waters is due to latent heat, given off from the water in the act of depositing the tufa that now coats the hillside from which the springs issue, and which was originally held in solution; since we have no instance of any appreciable heat being given off by simple precipitation or settling out of the carbonates of lime, as it loses the carbonic acid which held it in solution; besides, this is so slow a process that if any heat were given off, it would be so little at a time as to be insensible to the feelings.

"On the contrary, I attribute the cause to the internal heat of the earth. I do not mean to say the waters come in actual contact with fire, but rather that the waters are completely permeated with highly heated vapors and gases which emanate from sources deeper seated than the water itself. The whole geological structure of the country, and that of Hot Spring Ridge in particular, from which the waters issue justifies this assumption."

The whole report is well worthy the attention of any one seeking information concerning the geology of this truly wonderful region.

In coming here we passed the camp of the builders of the line of telegraph from Little Rock to Hot Springs. Soon after my arrival the wires were run past my hotel, and the first intelligence that flashed into the village over the new line was that in a fight between Mace and some other man, one of them, I forget which, was the victor. The excitement was of course very great.

So we are in telegraphic communication with the world. B.

NEXT!

Canadian Independence Demanded.

From the Montreal Star, June 12.

It has become evident to all that not only is Canada, under the circumstances of her present relations with Great Britain, exposed to continual annoyance from the enemies of the Mother country, but that she will have for the future to accept these quarrels as though they were strictly her own, and to defend herself against attack as much alone and unsupported as though she were a supreme State. Do the Fenians desire to evince their undying hatred to Britain?—straightway they make the endeavor to injure Canada. Should England engage in war with the United States, upon whom would the worst evils of invasion fall? upon ourselves, to whom the dispute would, in all probability be a matter of no moment, such for instance as the Alabama claims question. And though we can expect to gain no possible advantage by the success of the Imperial Government, but whether England wins or loses, must inevitably suffer most materially in commerce injured, taxes increased, and valuable lives sacrificed, we are forced to provide entirely for our own defense. The few troops which have been left to us for garrison will be removed in a few days more—though it is well known "at home" that Canada has seldom, if ever, been in more need of assistance, with her forces required in one direction to act against Riel, and in another to protect the frontier against the possibility of a recurrence of Fenian incursions—and we are pretty plainly assured that this withdrawal of the regulars is in pursuance of a settled policy which the Home Government has decided upon finally, not to render any more assistance whatever to Canada.

And now that the crisis has really come, and we are left alone in the midst of difficulties, our rulers and organs have at last awakened to a sense of the situation. * * * The Government at Ottawa have at last been impelled, under the overwhelming pressure of public opinion, to place what is practically an ultimatum before the Imperial Parliament. They demand compensation for by-gone injuries, and guarantee against invasion for the future. These claims are, it is said, to be argued by some emissary who shall speak with authority. And should England, as will most likely be the case, decline to place matters upon a just and reasonable footing, the time will have come to pack our trunk and start in the world on our own account, like a grown man leaving the paternal roof, without rancor or ill-feeling, but to form new ties, make fresh association, and establish separate interests, without the family circle.

This is the course which Britain evidently has for some time past desired that we should take. We have been singularly slow to learn, but this last sharp lesson (the Fenian raid) has opened our eyes at last, and there seems to be every probability that we shall, with one accord, meet England half-way, and establishing ourselves as an independant and self-reliant State, receive the kindly alliance and protection both of Great Britain and of the United States.

AS THE explanation of the railway imbroglio, it is said that Messrs. Gould and Fisk sometime ago, foreseeing a rise in the price of breadstuffs, purchased a very large quantity of wheat in Chicago. The price rose, as they anticipated, and the time came for them to ship their wheat to market. They determined to save something upon their freight, and thereupon, it is said, began the struggle with Vanderbilt. The Commodore, who was in earnest, put down freights on the Central road with a savage determination to "show those Erie folks that they must not trifle with him." The result was, if the tale be true, that Gould and Fisk sent all their wheat over the Central Railroad at the Commodore's reduced freight.

ALL the prominent telegraph companies outside of the Western Union Company have determined on consolidating themselves under one administration. This embraces the Franklin wires from Boston to Washington, the old Atlantic and Pacific lines from New York to all the leading Western cities and the Missouri River, and the lines, respectively, of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads, all of which are now up and in operation, and give reliable communication across the continent and between all the principal cities of the great business belt of the nation. The capital stock of the new company is put at $10,000,000, of which the old Atlantic and Pacific Company is assigned $3,000,000, and the two Pacific Railroad lines $3,000,000 each, while the extra $1,000,000 goes for the Franklin lines and the general amelioration of the obstacles to the arrangement.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House for Rent—B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Promissory Note Lost.
Field Croquet—Davis' Book Store.
Merchandise Broker—Joseph R Hunter.
Attorneys at Law—J. M. Gazzam & Co.
Academy of Music—High School Commencement.
Strawberry Festival—Hazelwood Pres. Church.
Opera House—Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels.
For Pic Nics—Friendship Grove.
Property for Sale on Saturday, July 2.
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c—Chas. Able & Co.
Proclamation—Jared M. Brush.
Boarding—160 Third avenue.
Bookkeeping Wanted—J. R.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Stationers—A. C. Bakewell & Co.
Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch.
Machinery—Phillips, Bro. & Co
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
For Pic Nic Parties—George W. McClure.
Groceries and Produce—E. Patterson.
Restaurant—J. R. Dickey.
Fine Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Hats—Ramaley.
Silk Hats Altered—65 Fifth avenue.
Old Silk Hats Made New—Troupe.
Scotch Biscuit—Marvin.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Contractors—M. Hailer & Co.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Buffum.
Cod Liver Oil—Harris & Ewing.
Information Wanted—B. Perkins, Jr.
Beef Tongues—F. Sellers & Co.
Dwelling House for Rent—Robt. Thompson.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Post-office:

	Cents.
Bossler Geo., Buchanan, Pa	3
Doll Moses A., Boston, Mass	3
Dougherty D. A., Kittanning, Pa	3
Dillner Mr., Parkersburg, Va	3
Fitch Dr. S. S., New York	3
George Mrs. Robt., Council Bluff, Iowa	3
Rohrkaste Henry, Birmingham, Pa	3
Miller Lizzie, Fairview, Va	3

PICNIC.—The Washington Infantry had a picnic at McFarland Grove, yesterday, and it was a most delightful affair.

GOING ABROAD.—The Allegheny Base Ball Club will play the Senecas, of Oil City, at the latter place on July 4.

BREAK DOWN.—About half past four o'clock Monday afternoon, one of Mr. Auday's iron wagons broke down on Butler street, Seventeenth ward.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Otto Luedicke, who has been for a long time city editor of the *Freiheits Freund*, has joined the editorial corps of the *Volksblatt*.

FRIEND RIFLES.—A meeting to reorganize the Friend Rifles will be held at Mr. John Burke's, corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street, on Thursday evening. All of the old members are invited to be present.

GONG ERECTED.—Superintendent Paisley has just completed the erection of a gong in the house of Chief Engineer McElroy, on Pike street. The wires were connected with the central office yesterday.

FIRE-CRACKERS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Chief of Police Hague gives notice that the ordinance in relation to the firing of fire works and fire arms in the limits of the city of Pittsburgh on the 4th day of July, will be strictly enforced by order of the Mayor.

THIGH FRACTURED.—On Monday Frank McDermott, son of John McDermott, Esq., Lawrenceville, fell from a cart, the wheel of which passed over his thigh, fracturing it above the kneejoint. Dr. H. H. Clark, of Lawrenceville, was summoned to attend him. The accident occurred on Hazlett street.

COMMITTED.—Samuel C. Chestnut, *alias* Crawford, charged with forgery and larceny, on oath of Robert Hartley, had a hearing yesterday, and in default of $25,000 bail was committed for trial by Mayor Brush. The Toledo, O., authorities, therefore, cannot get him for the present.

THE PENN AVENUE ACCIDENT.—John Crabs, arrested Monday night, for driving a beer wagon over the child Kauffman, on Penn avenue is out on bail for a hearing to-day. As already stated, the child sustained only flesh wounds. Crabs will likely be discharged.

WILKINSBURG INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Meeting of the Commission—The Friends and Opponents of the Measure Have a Hearing.

Some weeks ago we stated that the citizens of Wilkinsburg and Edgewood had petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions for the erection of an Independent School District, and that Messrs. Thomas Aiken, George G. Negley and Robert Clugston had been appointed Commissioners to hear the parties in interest, examine the boundaries, and report to the Court upon the expediency of establishing the same.

The Commission gave due notice of their appointment, and fixed upon Monday, June 20th, as the time for hearing the citizens interested. The place of meeting was fixed at the Railroad Station, where they simply organized by appointing Thomas Aiken, Esq., Chairman, after which they adjourned to the public school house.

There was a large attendance of citizens—numbering perhaps seventy-five or eighty—and a very decided interest was manifested. There has been little if any progress made in the schools of the district for the past ten years, and the niggardly minimum of six months teaching in the year, with all other things on the same low standard, is still followed. With a rapidly increasing population, and fresh demands for better educational facilities, the public schools not only failed to meet these demands, but have been allowed to fall into utter disrepute. With a school population of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred, the proposed district has but one old dilapidated building, of two rooms, which could not accommodate one-fourth of the school population, and which, from the manner in which it has been kept, is a nuisance to the village and a disgrace to the township. This state of things the people propose to reform, and hence their application to the Court.

THE FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE PRESENT THEIR CASE.

Mr. Aiken, Chairman of the Commission, stated that they would first hear what had to be offered on behalf of the petition, and then they would hear what had to be said on the other side.

Prof Dean, Principal of the Pittsburgh High School, who resides in Wilkinsburg, made the first address. He spoke of the causes which led to the movement; the absolute necessity which existed for better educational facilities; and showed that the only way in which the wants of the citizens could be met, was by the erection of an Independent District, which would give them the power to determine upon what kind of a building was needed, how much money they should spend in its erection, etc.

Mr. H. G. Squires, principal of the Twelfth ward schools, and also a resident of Wilkinsburg, followed in support of the application. He gave a number of facts touching the management of the village school, which were anything but creditable to the Board of Directors. He declared that the school, as at present conducted, was outside the pale of common decency, so far as its accommodations were concerned. He showed the urgent necessity for a new building, which could only be obtained in two ways—by the erection of a borough, or by an independent district. The tax payers had chosen the latter course, as they did not desire a separate municipal government, and could not hope to get a suitable building erected at the expense of the whole township. He asserted that a very large majority of the property owners of the proposed district favored the movement, and challenged successful contradiction.

Rev. Mr. Hastings followed on the same side, and made a most admirable address. Being an old resident of the neighborhood, and a fast friend of popular education, his remarks were listened to with close attention, and received the highest commendation. He made two very strong points, upon extracts which he read from the school laws. First. It is made the duty of the directors "to provide suitable buildings for the education of all the pupils of the district;" and, secondly, "the duty of *grading* the schools is as obligatory upon directors, *in districts admitting of this arrangement*, as it is to establish them in sufficient numbers." These points were forcibly elaborated, and the Commissioners were appealed to, as intelligent men, to say whether the two rooms within their view were sufficient to meet these imperative requirements of the law. He then spoke of the benevolent and moral aspects of the question, and stated that, while he had no children to educate, yet he deemed it his duty, as a citizen, to aid the enterprise for the good of those who were to come after him.

Rev. Mr. Henderson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was next called upon and made a brief but exceedingly forcible speech in behalf of the project. He stated that in his Sabbath School alone he had an enrolled attendance of one hundred and eighty scholars, and did not pretend to embrace half the school population of the proposed district. There were other large and flourishing Sabbath Schools in the vicinity, and the fact that better educational facilities were required, admitted of no argument, being patent to all.

'Squire Davison was the next speaker, and he made some telling points in favor of a new school building. He had been fighting for a reform for years, but without any avail. The present building had been erected twelve years ago, and had been suffered to run into the decay and dilapidation which it now exhibited. The Directors had been treating it as a doctor treats a consumptive patient—just keeping it alive, and no more. He believed it had been whitewashed lately, which was about the only improvement in eight years.

R. S. Davis, Esq., Dr. James S. King, Messrs. Snowden, Hubley, Devore, and many other prominent citizens, were present, aiding the movement by their voice and countenance.

THE OPPOSITION HEARD.

The Commission then called on the opponents of the measure to present their case, when James Kelly, Esq., a member of the Board, spoke in opposition to the new district, claiming that there was no necessity for it; that the building was good enough, and that many of the people were too proud to send their children to it! He also presented a remonstrance to the Commission, which the Commission was willing to hear read, but informed him that it should properly go before the Court.

Several gentlemen called for the reading of the remonstrance, that the names of those not included in the proposed district should be checked off, etc., but Mr. Kelly, on learning that he was not obliged to present the paper to the Commission, refused to have it read, and returned it to his pocket. This movement created uproarious laughter and stamping, on the part of the friends of the new district, as it was virtually an admission that the opponents were averse to showing their hands.

Mr. Daniel Double made a rambling speech against the measure, mainly because it had been concocted by certain "new comers" who wished to take the control of matters out of the hands of the old citizens, and whose children had been taught to sneer at the children who went to the public school!

Prof. Dean replied to Mr Double, and said the "new comers" wished to build a school to which *all* the children could go—rich and poor—and where his child could sit alongside of Mr. Double's child.

A Voice—Dan. Double has no child!

This startling announcement completely upset Mr. Double's argument, and caused the most uproarious laughter and applause.

After some little cross-firing, the Commission took to their carriages and started to view the grounds.

It is needless to say that the friends of the proposed new district are jubilant over the result of the "hearing," and that they have the utmost confidence that the Commission will make a favorable report, and that the Court will confirm it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Collier and Sterrett.

ACQUITTAL OF NICHOLAS HOFFMAN.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the jury in the case of Nicholas Hoffman, indicted for the murder of Thomas Loughran, came into Court and returned a verdict of "not guilty." Hoffman was then discharged by proclamation, and on leaving the room was warmly congratulated by his counsel, and a number of his friends.

Quarter Session—Judge Stowe.

POLICE OFFICER CONVICTED OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Commonwealth vs. Harrison Berger; indictment, assault and battery, on oath of James Anderson. The defendant is a police officer, and was accused of arresting the prosecutor, a young man, without any cause. Anderson and several other young men were loafing in front of the Garrison wall, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Butler streets, when the officer came along and ordered them away. Some talk ensued between Anderson and the officer, when the latter arrested him and took him before Deputy Mayor Nichols, who fined him three dollars and costs. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

CASE SETTLED.

Commonwealth vs. Matthew Keep; indictment assault and battery on oath of Abraham Skirbold. The case was settled on payment of costs by defendant.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Kramer, Peter Wilz and William Daft; indictment, highway robbery on oath of John Hickernell. The prosecutor in May last came down the Allegheny river on a raft and put up at the Red Lion Hotel, having in his possession, as he stated, $1,485 He fell in with Kramer, who, it is alleged, induced him to go from one saloon to another, until they met the other two defendants in a saloon on Grant street. Soon after this Kramer was conducted into a small alley off Smithfield street, the other two defendants following, and was there attacked by the three and robbed.

The testimony for the defense will be heard this morning.

Jerry Hannon plead guilty to the larceny of three locks, three door knobs and three keys from the Novelty Works. He was sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of James Watterson vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $732 50.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of the county of Allegheny vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company. This was an action to recover the interest paid on certain bonds issued by the county to the railroad company. The case is still on trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

364 (O. L.) Reed vs. Clark.
345 Livingston & Bro. vs. Clark.
348 M. and M. Ins. Co. vs. Haigh et al.
351 Kennedy vs. Allegheny National Bank.
353 Aurin vs. Appel.
354 Com. for use vs. Burger.
355 Com. for use vs. Giser.
356 Roberts vs. Evans.
358 McClelland vs. Day et al.
359 Anton, Zeigler, Saner & Co. vs. Harr.
305 McGriggor vs. Libbey et al.
306 McGriggor vs. Libbey et al.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Case of Lieut. Palmer—An Investigation—The Mayor Sustained—The Officer Discharged—The "Leader's" Report of the Testimony Correct.

The Police Committee held a meeting last evening. Reporters were not admitted, but the clerk of the Committee furnished the following:

Mr. Hare, Chairman of the Committee, made a statement of the call for the meeting, and the Mayor was asked if he had any statement to make, and was then asked for the facts of the case in regard to the suspension of Lieut. Palmer, and he said it was all in the Sunday *Leader*.

After various discussions as to the law and the reading of a communication, it was resolved that the Police Committee indorse the action of the Mayor in the suspension of W. C. Palmer for ten days. A resolution was then passed dismissing the Lieutenant from the force. (It was understood that this resolution was in consequence of language used towards the Mayor since the arrest.)

Mr. Phillips said he had examined into the thing, and the Committee had no power to call for a re hearing in the case.

The Mayor said he was willing to open up the case and call in the witnesses. The *Leader* was there, and he said that the testimony was there reported pretty full, and he was willing to allow that to go in as evidence.

A resolution was then passed that a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Preston, Friday and Hare, be appointed to examine the City Digest in regard to having an ordinance passed by Councils in regard to corner-loafing, to give more protection to the police.

STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Fourth Annual Session—Address of Welcome—Next place of Meeting—Discussions, &c.

The State Dental Association met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the room over the Third National Bank, Wood street. This is the Fourth annual meeting of the society, and about forty members were present, representing the principal cities in the State. Other members will be present to-day.

Dr. George B. McDonald, of Connellsville, First Vice President of the Association, called the meeting to order, in the absence of the President, Prof. J. L. Buckingham, of Philadelphia.

A majority of the members of the Board of Censors being absent, it was moved to complete the majority by the election of one additional member *pro tem.* The motion was agreed to, and Dr. John McCalla was appointed.

The Board of Censors then reported favorably upon the credentials of the following delegates from the respective societies: Mr. Lukens Long, Philadelphia; J. B. Hoffer, Columbia; G. B. McDonald, Connellsville; Samuel Wetchens, Lancaster; M. H. Webb, Lancaster; W. Amer, Lancaster; A. B. Robbins, Meadville; John McCallo, Lancaster; J. G. Templeton, New Castle; E. M. Pierce, Warren; M. E. Gillespie, Pittsburgh; J. D. White, Pittsburgh; James S. King, Pittsburgh; H. W. Arthurs, Pittsburgh; Geo. J. Barker, Pittsburgh; C. B. Ausart, Oil City; C. D. Elliott, Franklin; C. H. Bagaley, Meadville; Geo. J. Luce, Titusville; D. R. R. Hertz, Ephrata; J. S. Smith, Columbia; A. F. Herr, Lancaster; James Orr, Pittsburgh; G. W. Niedich, Carlisle.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Dr. James S. King, on behalf of the profession in this city and vicinity, delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania State Dental Association—It is my duty as well as my privilege, in behalf of the Pittsburgh Dental Association, to extend to you greeting, and a hearty welcome to the hospitalities and courtesies of your professional brethren in this great city. Most, if not all of us, appreciate the privilege we are about to enjoy, in meeting with you in an associated capacity at this time. Our sincere desire is, that mutual benefits may accrue, as we attempt to advance the best interests and extend the knowledge of our profession, by taking counsel of each other at these annual gatherings.

We are all aware that great progress has been made towards the perfection of our art during these later years. We have many earnest and progressive workers in our ranks, whose constant effort and ultimate aim tend to the highest perfection of our noble art. Such men are worthy of all honor. On the other hand, we know there are many in the practice of dentistry, (as it is termed,) who have utterly failed to keep pace with the progressive developments of the times. The history of dentistry in Pittsburgh, during the past ten or more years, is perhaps but the counterpart of the history of the profession in all other parts of the country during the same period. We have had in this city what may be termed galvanic dentistry, freezing dentistry, laughing-gas dentistry, steam dentistry, and all the other *isms* in dentistry; which are chiefly intended to attract the attention of the more credulous and wonder-seeking portions of the public. All these *isms* are but the bell-ropes to that system which robs the "human face divine"—a system of wholesale extraction and "slaughter" of teeth that ought never to be removed, but made permanently useful and comfortable. Our hope, my friends, is that this intelligent body, while holding its sessions with us, will raise its voice, clear and emphatic against everything which makes of ignorance or incompetency. Let all who are interested know, that teeth need not be extracted and lost because they are painful, and because some incompetent dentist has said they cannot be saved. Teach the people that toothache can be cured, and the diseased nerve and tooth both saved for long years of use and comfort. Then we, who now welcome you to our hospitalities and attentions, will hail you with a double greeting. We are well convinced that when the masses of our patrons are informed and taught that there is a better way than to submit to horrible torture and the loss of natural teeth—even though they may have been painful for months and years—they, too, will join us in extending hearty welcomes to such assemblages as this, gathered here in council for the advancement and ultimate triumph of our cherished profession in its noble mission among mankind.

The address was received with applause, after which the Association proceeded to business.

REPORTS OF VISITING DELEGATES.

Reports from members who had been appointed to attend the sessions of other Dental Associations were then called for.

Dr. Robbins, delegate to the New York Association, and Dr. Templeton, delegate to the Ohio Association, reported that they had been unable to attend.

Dr. McDonald, Chairman of the Delegation appointed to attend the American Dental Association, stated they had attended the sessions of that body.

The Association then adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The Association met at two o'clock, Dr. McDonald in the chair.

THE BILL TO REGULATE DENTISTRY.

The Executive Committee then presented a report from the committee appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature, regulating the practice of dentistry. The bill had been presented, but it failed to pass, simply because the committee could not be present to urge its passage. A new committee, consisting of Drs. Robbins, McCalla, Moffit and Martin was chosen, to have the bill presented to the next Legislature, and with instructions to draw upon the Treasurer for any funds which might be required.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

On motion, the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, was postponed until Thursday afternoon.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The place for holding the next meeting was then considered. Philadelphia and Gettysburg were nominated, and the latter place was chosen.

VULCANITE RUBBER.

The Association then took up the subject of vulcanite rubber, and the best mode of using it. Two or three short speeches were made, with illustrations on the black board, which consumed the remainder of the session.

It was announced that some practical operations would be performed during the session to-day, and all who are interested in the subject of dentistry should attend.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ALDERMAN.

He is Sued for Rape.

Mrs. Kate Newman yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and preferred a charge of rape against Alderman Beatus Renter, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny. The prosecutrix alleges that the offense was committed in the back office of defendant, on Chestnut street, Allegheny, and that defendant had on previous occasions made improper proposals to her during various frivolous suits that had been brought against her before him. The defendant was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial at Court.

Shooting in the City.

Mayor Brush has given official notice that the ordinance prohibiting the shooting of fire-arms, fire-crackers, etc., within the city limits, will be strictly enforced. The Chief of Police is enjoined to arrest and commit for punishment all who are found violating the ordinance. For several days before and after the national holiday, both boys and men engage in the dangerous sport of discharging fire-arms, crackers, etc., and serious accidents often result from the practice. It is natural for boys to show their patriotism by banging away with anything that will make a noise, but since life is put in jeopardy by these juvenile demonstrations, it is the duty of the police to stop them.

DR. WOODS' BACCALAUREATE.—Dr. Woods pronounces his Baccalaureate address to the graduating class at University Hall this morning, at eleven o'clock. The subject is an interesting one, "Working Power in Man," and all who will may enjoy the benefit of a careful, scholarly, and yet popular preparation for an occasion which of course engages all the powers and all the sympathies of a college president. It is his last formal address to the class of the closing year. We hope a crowded house will testify to an awakened interest among us in literary culture.

WILL CLOSE THIS EVENING.—This will be the last evening of the fair and festival at the Hazlewood Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third Ward, and it is expected an exciting time will be had, over the contest for the various articles voted. The attendance will likely be quite large if the weather continues fair, as free trains will be run from Braddock's Fields and Pittsburgh, returning both ways. The fair has thus far been very successful, and the managers expect it to net a handsome sum.

THE PITTSBURGH THEATER.—We have received from Mr. G. S. Hough, photographer, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood streets, a very handsome picture of the "Old Drury," taken before the work of demolition commenced. This building has been connected with the earliest recollections of the drama in this city, and many persons will desire to possess a souvenir of it. Mr. Hough has a number of these fine photographs for sale, elegantly framed. Call and get one.

THE MCKEESPORT "PARAGON."—McKeesport has a new weekly paper with the above title, published by Messrs. J. W. Pritchard & Bro. It is neat in appearance, and filled with interesting reading matter. Nothing contributes so much to the success of a town as a live local paper, and nothing better indicates the intelligence of a community than the liberal support given their newspaper.

MINISTERIAL.—Rev. J. S. Stuchell has accepted the call tendered him by the Hazlewood Presbyterian Congregation, and will immediately enter upon his charge.

Rev. Jno. K. Black, of Allegheny, formerly pastor of the Hazlewood Church, goes to Waterford, Erie county, Pa., having received a unanimous call from the First Presbyterian Church, of that place, at a salary of $1,200 per year.

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT.—The Patti rose tint initial note paper, at the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., booksellers and stationers, No. 101 Wood street, is the finest extant. A box of this paper, with a package of envelopes, all elegantly perfumed and deliciously fragrant, can be procured for the small sum of fifty cents. On the lid of each box is a likeness of Patti.

A RUNAWAY.—As police officer Kelly, in company with his mother and two little sisters, were riding out the Greensburg pike on Monday evening, the horse took fright and ran off, and threw the entire party from the vehicle. The two little girls were hurt, one slightly, while the other was quite severely bruised.

INQUEST.—An inquest held yesterday, upon the remains of the dead infant found floating in the water in the cellar of an open building on Washington street Monday evening, resulted in finding that it came to death by wilful exposure at the hands of persons unknown to the jury. There is no clue as to how the baby got into the cellar.

PURCHASES FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We understand that the Fire Commissioners have purchased two horses and two buck wagons, at an outlay of seven or eight hundred dollars, for the Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer of the Paid Fire Department.

BLANK BOOKS.—All kinds of blank books are sold by J. R. Weldin & Co., booksellers and stationers, No. 101 Wood street. This firm has superior facilities for printing blank books, and can therefore supply the trade and other customers at reasonable rates.

CITY COUNCILS.—Next Monday is the regular monthly meeting day of the City Councils.

LITERARY.

Annual Reading Contest at the Pittsburgh Female College—Instrumental and Vocal Music—A Large Attendance.

The several exercises which are performed at the close of each term of the above Institution, have always formed an interesting event in the history of the College. For some time before these performances, not only the students, but also a large number of the friends of the College, are patiently waiting for the event, knowing from past experience, that they will enjoy hours of rare pleasure in listening to the literary exercises of a number of the ladies attending the school. We are happy to state here that, since the foundation of the college, these anticipations have always been fully realized, and last night, which was the occasion of the annual reading contest, was no exception. This is the only reason that can be assigned why the exercises never fail to attract an overflowing audience. Last night, long before the hour of opening, the seats were all occupied, and when the exercises commenced, every available spot was occupied by parties standing, showing the interest taken by the community in this home Institution.

The exercises of the evening were opened with a duet entitled "Ocean," which was performed in an excellent manner by Misses Patterson and L. Sawyer. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. J. J. McIlyar, of Union M. Church, Allegheny. After prayer Miss Emma E. Sawyer favored the audience with the song "Who's at My Window," which was sung with fine effect.

Miss L. McMasters then read the first selection, entitled "The Village Blacksmith." The young lady read too low, and could not be heard in the rear end of the chapel, which was her only defect. She was followed by Miss M. McKnight, who read in a clear and distinct voice "Household Treasures." After the reading of these selections, a duet "Californian Galop," was performed by Misses Porterfield and McCoy. "Mary, the Woodman's Daughter" was now read by Miss Ella Graham. The young lady read the selection in a very entertaining manner, and showed herself to be a good reader. The next piece, "Will the New Year come to-night, Mamma?" was then read by Miss Anna Gilchrist. The selection was read in a loud and distinct tone, and did not fail to be appreciated. The young lady's articulation was also very good.

"Kissing on the Sly," a comic song, was now sung by Miss Inez Kennedy, the young lady who received the first prize for vocal music at the last musical contest. Miss Kennedy must have done her best, as the song was rendered in a faultless manner, and did not fail to elicit hearty applause. Miss Lydia Green followed in a selection entitled "Jarius' Daughter." The selection was not read in a free and natural manner, but the style appeared to be forced and unnatural. Nevertheless, considering that this is a most difficult piece it was rendered in a pretty fair manner. "Number One," a comic selection was then rendered by Miss Frank Graham. The young lady entered into the spirit of the piece, and read it in a very forcible and natural style. A duet Mazurka Des Traineaux, was then performed in a faultless manner by Misses Brewster and Nicolson. Miss Anna Birdsong read the next selection "The Night of Love," and was followed by Miss Ida Robison, who rendered "Nobody's Child." Both selections were well read. After a song "Non E Ver" by Miss Mary H. Bowman, Miss Minnie Mapel read in an exceedingly happy manner "Mary Queen of Scots." The piece was so well read that quite a number expressed themselves at the time that she would take the prize. Her articulation was perfect, and she represented in a very natural style the sufferings and sorrows of the Queen. "The old Clock on the Stairs" was next read by Miss Mary Wager in a tolerable fair style, after which Miss Emma Sawyer favored the audience with a song entitled "Der Freischultz." "Albert Drecker" was next read by Miss Mollie Clark in a good style. The last selection, and which was the gem of the evening, was now read by Miss Alice Birdsong. The piece was entitled "An Order for a Picture," and was read in a loud and distinct tone and every word could be understood without the least effort. The different characters were represented in a natural manner, and the young lady changed the tones of her voice whenever required, without any apparent effort.

The committee, consisting of Rev. M. L. Gardner, Profs. Josiah Cohen and Geo. N. Monro, and Wm. D. Moore, Esq., now retired. During the absence of the committee, Miss Maggie McMullen sang "Nanny's Mammy" with fine effect. She was encored, when she favored the audience with another comic song. Nothing need be said here of the capabilities of this young lady, as she is so well known, but suffice it to say when she takes the stand too much cannot be expected. The committee now returned, and Mr. Moore, in behalf of the committee said he was authorized to state that all the ladies did remarkably well, and felt sorry he could not give each one a prize. He then announced that the prize had been awarded to the last reader, Miss Alice Birdsong and in a few appropriate remarks presented the silver cup to this young lady. The audience was dismissed after the performance of "Capuca Militaire" by Misses Ake and Nicholson. The exercises throughout were very entertaining and all present enjoyed a very happy evening.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Class of '70 at the President's.

These young candidates for immortality of fame met, in conclave anything but solemn, last evening at the residence of Dr. Woods, who entertained them and the faculty of the University in his usual handsome style. Reason was feasted; and there was a spring-tide flow of soul, soft eyes look miscellanies to soft hearts, music swelled up in torrents of sentiment, and so forth, and we have the solemn asseveration of one of the most reliable of our reporters that some of the grave seniors were seen to smile, but we discredited totally his assertion when he ventured to presume so far upon the cordiality of a generous public as to add, that some of the magnates of the faculty relaxed their features, twice if not three times. Mr. A. F. Siebert's ode for class day was rehearsed, accompanied on the piano by the charming Miss W. * * * Dr. Fillson furnishing the key—a little rusty—and with appropriate "dew-drops of feeling" by a whole galaxy of twinkling little stars. At the conclusion of this solemn exercise the odist was called for and congratulated on the brilliancy and pathos of his production. The moment of good bye was the first one that broke the spell of unmixed pleasure.

ITALIAN TROUBLES.

The Game of Mora—Several Suits the Result.

Monday evening a party of Italians engaged in drinking beer at Auth's saloon, on Smithfield street, and in procuring the beer, indulged in a game called Mora. Now, Mora is a peculiar game. The object of the game is to find out who treats, and it consists in throwing out fingers and shouting at the top of the voice various numbers. The following parties engaged in playing the game of Mora: Louis Suracco, Angelo Beauchine and Augustino De Locco. It seems to be a rule that when this game is played for three cent lager, beyond a certain number of glasses, that disorder, to say nothing of assault and batteries and felonious assaults and batteries ensues.

The following suits ensued in consequence of the game at Auth's:

Angelo Beauchine against Louis Suracco, felonious assault and battery, in cutting the bridge of his nose with a knife.

Louis Suracco against Angelo Beauchine, assault and battery, striking with a handy-billy.

Louis Suracco against Christ Heyl, barkeeper in the saloon, assault and battery.

Louis Suracco against Augustine De Locca, assault and battery.

All of the above parties were required to give bail for hearing at nine o'clock this morning, at which time the game will doubtless be fully explained.

MERCHANDISE BROKER.—Mr. Joseph R. Hunter announces in a card in to-day's paper, that he has embarked in the business of a Merchandise Broker, and has opened an office at No. 250 Liberty street, in the Academy of Music Building. Mr. Hunter is so well known in this community, as one of the best business men we have among us, that it is not necessary for us to say a word on that score. It may be stated, however, that Mr. Hunter has, perhaps, a more extensive acquaintance in business circles than most of our citizens, and therefore possesses the highest qualifications for the business in which he is at present engaged.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Lawrenceville.]

OBSTRUCTING STREET CAR.

Harry Walton made information against a driver of the Star Fire Brick Works, Allegheny, alleging that defendant did wilfully and maliciously obstruct car No. 32 on the Citizens' Passenger Railway. The difficulty occurred near Twenty-fifth street. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

DISORDERLY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Alna Charlesworth, charged on oath of Louis Jacobs with disorderly conduct, alleging that she came to his house in a state of intoxication and raised a disturbance. Anna was discharged with a severe reprimand by the Alderman.

SURETY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Margaret N. Huntingdon, charged on oath of Matilda Wilson with declaring that she would watch day and night to knock the liver and lights out of deponent.

[Before Alderman Neeper.]

A HICKORY STICK.

J. Chandler alleges that Walter S. Briggs, of the Ninth ward, during a controversy, hit him over the head with a hickory stick. Walter was arrested and required to give bail for a hearing.

ALLEGHENY.

COMMENCED.—The work of painting the iron fence around City Hall square, was commenced yesterday morning. The fence will present a very handsome appearance when completed.

FORESTALLING.—Adam Jones was before the Mayor yesterday morning, charged with forestalling the market. He was discharged upon the payment of a fine of five dollars and costs.

ANOTHER.—Henry Bildig was arrested yesterday for trespassing on the flower beds in the Park. He was discharged upon the payment of five dollars and costs.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On Saturday, July 2d, the residence of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Tiernan, situated on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, will be offered at public sale. This is a most desirable piece of property, and capitalists should refer to the advertisement in another column and attend the sale.

RUMORED STRANGE DEATH.—It was rumored yesterday that a man had fallen into one of the sinks attached to a rolling mill at Girty's Run and been drowned. The man's name is wanting, and it is stated that he was found drowned with a rope hanging down as though he had committed suicide. The Coroner had not been notified of the matter up to a late hour last evening.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. R. S. Van Cleve, recently elected pastor of the Leetsdale Presbyterian Church, will be duly installed this evening, Rev. James Allison sitting as Moderator, and Rev. George F. Hays, of Allegheny, delivering the installation sermon. Rev. A. A. Williams, D. D., will deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. E. E. Swift, of Allegheny, the charge to the people. The residents of Sewickley are invited to be present.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.—Yesterday morning an information was made before the Mayor, charging John Connelly with collecting money by false representations. The defendant, it is alleged, collected some sixty dollars, by representing that he had purchased the roofing business of Mr. John Updegraff, and that he was authorized to collect the outstanding claims. The bill presented amounted to one hundred and twenty dollars, but he agreed to discharge the debt on the payment of sixty dollars in cash. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

A SERIES OF ROBBERIES.

The Thieves Again at Work—Bold Operations—Half a Dozen Houses and Stores Entered—Gold Watches, Clothing, Tobacco, Etc., Changed Hands—No Clue.

CHAPTER II.

The following was prepared for yesterday's paper, but, owing to the press of matter, was crowded out. We give it place here so as to put all our citizens on their guard, for it is an undeniable fact that the city is overrun with thieves, and that sooner or later every house, where there is any probability of the thief being repaid for his labor, will be visited by these villains, unless something is done to stay the evil, and bring the desperadoes to speedy justice. Our readers will recollect that about two weeks ago we related seven or eight robberies in one article under the above head, and now we are called upon to give a second chapter, and may be compelled to give a third at a day not far distant, unless extra efforts are made to secure the robbers. There have been a number of robberies in this city since our last article, but the police has been so reticent on the subject that we have not been able to learn the particulars.

The following particulars we have learned from parties outside of the Mayor's office, who desire to have the robberies published, so that the citizens may know that the city is infested with thieves, and be put on their guard. We would here again remind our readers to take special care to have their doors and windows securely bolted, lest before it is too late, they also be unceremoniously visited by these burglars.

Sometime on Sunday night, the residence of Adam Gukenheimer, at 90 Western avenue, below Bidwell street, was entered by a bold thief. It is supposed he effected his entrance through a window in the parlor, but this has not been definitely ascertained. The thief had the boldness, after he walked through the different rooms of the house, to enter the bed room of Mr. Gukenheimer, where he succeeded in capturing that gentleman's gold watch, valued at $120, and also the handsome gold watch and chain of his lady. The watch and chain is worth about $175; but it is of inestimable value to the lady, as it is a gift from a much esteemed friend, which makes the loss more keen. Eight dollars were also stolen.

The house of Wm. Hobson, on North alley near Pitt alley, was also entered, but fortunately the Mrs. Hobson was awakened by the noise and frightened the thieves away. One of the thieves was in his shirt sleeves and stocking feet. He had his trouble for his reward.

Messrs. Jenkinson & Bros.' tobacco store, at No. 6 Federal street, was also entered. The time was about two o'clock. Entrance was gained by knocking out the transom of a door in the rear. They had previously entered the cellar and attempted to get into the store that way but failed. Once inside they first relieved the money drawer of about eight dollars in currency and then selected a choice assortment of cigars, with which they quietly disappeared as they had entered—having secured over one hundred dollars in money and goods. They were not molested.

At three o'clock, a young man residing on Lacock street, near the Pearl Mill, was startled from his sleep by hearing some one in his bedroom. He immediately gave chase, waiving the formality of donning his garments. He succeeded in inspiring a healthy circulation by a race as far as the passenger depot on Federal street, but the fellows—there were four of them—escaped. He couldn't find any police, and wisely concluded to retire from the night air. It is said the watchman of the depot was terribly alarmed at the white apparition, but subsequently recovered upon ascertaining what it meant.

The compliments of the season were also paid to the residence of Mr. John Heath, corner of Bidwell and Fayette streets, near to Gockenheimers. They had just entered here when Mr. Heath's son heard them and alarmed the house. They departed hastily, and secured nothing—sending back as they went their compliments in terms expressive but not very elegant.

Dawn was now fast approaching, and with commendable prudence they seemed to have rested from their labors. They had not, it is true, made any large "hauls," but had secured enough to suffice for one evening, which was satisfactory. These robberies, which are of frequent occurrence, either show that the present police force are not attending to their duties, or that it is not large enough. The matter is worthy of consideration by the City Fathers.

HOME AGAIN.

Recapture of the Escaped Prisoner from the Western Penitentiary.

David Aughinbaugh, *alias* Diffenbaugh, whose escape from the Western Penitentiary on Monday afternoon was noticed in yesterday's edition, did not enjoy his freedom very long. No sooner had he been missed, than every effort was made to capture him, and we are pleased to state that these efforts have not been fruitless. He was captured yesterday at Zelienople, Butler county, by officers Worker and Smith, of the Allegheny police and is now in his old quarters. He will not be permitted to enjoy the freedom he did before his escape, but will likely be confined in closer quarters, and watched with a vigilant eye. It is said that he is not only old in years, but also in crime, as he has been convicted of burglary five or six times, and has been confined altogether about twenty years.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow.]

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

An information charging Emma Coslow with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a smoking chimney, was made before the Mayor yesterday by Joseph Mongol. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

DISORDERLIES.

Charles McGill and Wm. Alexander were before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. McGill was committed to the workhouse for thirty days, and Alexander was sent to jail for thirty days, both having failed to pay the fines imposed.

[Before Alderman Eggers.]

A SERIOUS THREAT.

John Heller, a resident of Reserve township, appeared before the above Magistrate yesterday and made information against Jacob Garecht for surety of the peace. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant threatened to set his house and barn on fire, and he has reason to believe that he intends to carry his threat into execution. The usual papers were made out.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

TAVERN DIFFICULTY.

William Audenrich and John Helbling were enjoying a drink or two yesterday at a tavern on Chestnut street. They had not been in the tavern long, however, when a difficulty arose, and as was alleged yesterday before Alderman Arent on oath of Helbling, Audenrich attacked him with a war of words. A warrant was promptly issued.

[Before Alderman Arent.]

HARD NAMES.

Catharine Numan preferred a charge yesterday before the above Alderman, against a man named Jacob Woehler for disorderly conduct, alleging that he called her all kinds of hard names. A warrant was issued.

SOUTH SIDE.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRACK.—Charles Rumbaugh was before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, for obstructing the track of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway. He was fined $5 and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS.—The following letters are held at the Buchanan Postoffice, (Birmingham), for want of pre-payment of postage. The writers can get them by calling at the office:

C. C. Goodale, Rochester, N. Y.
Messrs. Rice & Burnett, Cleveland, O.
Miss Edith Scovell, Burlington, Lawrence Co., O.
Jno. W. Roberts, Catusauqua, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Mr John Griffith, heater, Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

ORMSBY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Preliminary Meeting for Organization.

The corporators of the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Borough Passenger Railway held a meeting in Town Hall, Birmingham, last evening, for the purpose of effecting an organization. T. B. Atterbury, Esq., presided, and E. G. Krehan officiated as Secretary. Thirteen of the forty-four original incorporators were present. A committee of eleven, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to attend the sale of stock until the same shall all have been sold: Messrs. D. B. Oliver, J. P. Heisel, Domenec Ihmsen, W. C. Aughinbaugh, Geo. Duncan, T. B. Atterbury, Jenkin Jones, Charles Evans, T. W. Campbell, Wm. Doyle and John Adams.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE COAL TUNNEL.

Inquest Adjourned Until To-day.

We mentioned yesterday that an accident had occurred in Keeling's coal tunnel, in Lower St. Clair township, opposite the head of Twelfth street, Birmingham, five miners who were walking through the tunnel being overcome with foul air from the pits. Subsequently it was ascertained that two of them—Jacob Wolf and George W. Stewart, Jr.—had been suffocated to death before being extricated. It seems that three men started to walk through the tunnel from the Birmingham end to their homes in Lower St. Clair township. When in but a short distance, Wolf and Stewart heard them "cry out," and going into the tunnel, found them nearly stifled. They got the three men into a car, but by this time were overcome themselves, and could do no more. Their companions now rushed in, and observing the men in the car shoved it out into the open air, where, after much delay, the men were resuscitated. Returning to the tunnel, the men found the bodies of Wolf and Stewart, and took them out, but life was entirely extinct.

Coroner Clawson was summoned yesterday and impannelled a jury, after which the inquest was postponed until this morning, at the office of Justice Conrad. Stewart was an American, about twenty-four years old, married but with no children. Wolf was a native of Germany, and had been in this country six years. He was nineteen years of age and unmarried.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

CROSS SUITS.

Mrs. Margaret Pritchard preferred a charge of surety of the peace against Kate Torrence, and assault and battery against Mrs. Anna Downing, the first having threatened to "split open her head," and the second having deposited a mouthful of spit in her face. Both were held for a hearing. Kate Torrence lodged a complaint before Justice Ammon, against Pritchard and his wife, for disorderly conduct, in having said that she stopped at a house of ill fame. The Pritchards were arrested, adjudged guilty, and fined. There is no telling where the cases will end.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Carl Schneider and a German named Fred something, quarrelled in a saloon in Ormsby borough, and Carl getting worsted resorted to the law to redress his wrongs. Justice Ammon issued a warrant for the offender's arrest upon a charge of assault and battery.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels are winning the reward of merit and enterprise. Last night a large and delighted audience filled the Opera House. Those who go to see this troupe in the expectation of hearing old songs and stale jokes will be disappointed. Each member of the troupe is *au fait* in his department. The entire exhibition is replete with fun, and such as the most fastidious may enjoy. The Panithiopticonica concludes each evening's entertainment. It consists of a series of most beautiful dissolving views, and is well worth seeing, aside from all the other attractions.

The Very Best.

If you want a superior article of bread, crackers or Scotch biscuit, go to Marvin's, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. Try them, as you cannot fail to be pleased. MWF

Want of Vitality.

Sometimes there is a lack of vitality in large and apparently well developed frames. Herculean sinews and muscles are not always indicative of stamina and constitutional vigor in their possessor. Health depends more upon the condition of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, than upon the breadth of the shoulders, or the size of loose levers and pulleys of the system in which strength is supposed to reside. All this grand animal machinery is of itself no protective against sickness and decay. Easy and perfect digestion, regular and healthy secretions, uncontaminated blood, and a regular discharge of the waste matter of the body through the intestines, the kidneys and the pores, are the most potent safeguards against disease, the best guarantees of longevity. *To promote these objects is the great end and purpose of* Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The ingredients of which the Great Tonic and Alterative is composed are taken solely from the vegetable kingdom and their medical virtues are not counterbalanced by the acid and poisonous elements which exist, more or less, in all the powerful mineral drugs. Sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility or consumption, not only find immediate relief from the use of this agreeable stimulant and invigorant, but become conscious as time wears on, of an increase of constitutional elasticity and vital force. Labor and exposure no longer produces the same effect upon them as heretofore, and they feel as if they had acquired a new hold on life, a new reserve of physical and mental energy. This has been the experience of thousands of both sexes, and every day adds to the mass of confirmatory testimony. At this season of the year when the temperature and state of the atmosphere exercise a peculiarly depressing influence over the minds and bodies of invalids, Hostetter's Bitters is the only tonic upon which the debilitated can rely for swift and permanent restoration.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Try Abel's Floral Oil

For the toilet. MWS

"Wm. Knabe & Co.'s,"

And "Haines Bros." pianos. New stock at Charlotte Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street.

What a Nice Hat Will Do.

Younger by twenty years is the appearance of the man of fifty, after he has charmed away those years by donning one of Ramaley's superb summer hats. Ramaley's hat parlor, we may state for the guidance of strangers, is at 62 Fifth avenue. Here will be found a complete stock of the latest style of hats, besides a full line of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Call at Ramaley's.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Where the People Go.

The people are fast learning how greatly it is to their interest to visit a reliable, fair-dealing house when they desire to make a purchase. Now, in the matter of clothing, for instance, the largest crowds are always found at the great emporium of Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. This is because the firm have earned an excellent reputation for always keeping on hand a desirable stock of goods, from which their patrons have an opportunity of selecting that which pleases them. Their stock is at all times so large and varied that no customer ever finds it necessary to seek elsewhere for clothing. Not only this, but the members of the firm are so liberal and honest in all their dealings, that no one need have any fears that they will be "gouged." If persons fail to find garments to please them among the stock of ready made clothing, why, there is an extensive workshop attached to the establishment, where clothing is promptly made to order.

Pianos and Melodeons

For rent, and rent deducted if purchased, at Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street.

A First-Class Restaurant.

The obvious meaning and intent of Mr. J. R. Dickey, the famous caterer, is to provide for the accommodation of the public an unsurpassed and unsurpassable restaurant. This he has done at No. 409 Liberty street, where the utmost refinement of culinary arrangement is practiced, and the earliest delicacies are rapidly produced. Travelers can be accommodated with meals and lodging at the lowest rates.

Ladies Will Find

Abel's Vegetable Oils the best hair dressing in the market. MWS

Pianos and Organs

Made by "Knabe & Co.," "Haines Bros.," "Prince & Co.," "Cook & Co.," and others. Large new stock at *greatly reduced* prices, at Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue.

Those Paper Sacks.

The paper sacks manufactured by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, at No. 279 Liberty street, are pronounced by all flour dealers and grocers the best that are made. The name and business of parties are printed on the sacks without extra charge.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Five First-Class Pianos

For rent, and rent allowed if purchased, at Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street.

Old Silk Hats Made New,

At Troupe's, 65 Fifth avenue, second floor. SW

Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Pa.

The thirty-fifth school year will begin September 7. Terms, $200. Application should be made soon. Send for a circular. D. D. Stone, A. M., J. J. Patterson, A. M., Principals. WS

Silk Hats Altered

To the latest styles, at 65 Fifth avenue, second floor. SW

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Durable Scales.

To J. F. Kesler, Esq., 38 Wood Street:

DEAR SIR—The wrought iron frame Scale purchased from you about eight years ago, has been in daily use during that time, giving entire satisfaction, and is still in constant use.

ANDREW KLOMAN,
tf Genl. Supt. Union Iron Mills.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

Is less objectionable to the taste and smell, it is more readily taken by delicate persons and children, is more easily assimilated, and is productive of more immediate benefit than other kinds of oil are. Dr. J. Marion Sims says: "For some years I had given up the use of cod liver oil altogether; but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to Peter Moller's cod liver oil, I have prescribed it almost daily, and have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with it." Sold by druggists. Harris & Ewing, agents. FW

AMUSEMENTS.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT HAZELWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be continued THIS EVENING and TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS of this week, June 20, 21 and 22. A Free Train will leave the Connellsville Depot, 10 minutes before 8 o'clock; returning, leave Hazelwood at 10 o'clock. Arrangements have been made with the Railroad Company to carry all persons that wish to attend the Festival from Braddocks and intermediate points, free on the Braddock's Accommodation, leaving Braddocks Fields about 7 o'clock; returning, leave Hazelwood 10 minutes before 11 o'clock.

FRIENDSHIP GROVE.—THIS LARGE and beautiful Grove, within a few minutes' walk from Millvale Station, Penna. Railroad, and fronting on Penn avenue, has been thoroughly fitted up for PIC NIC PARTIES, FESTIVALS, AND SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

It is without exception the most delightful Grove in the city or vicinity. For terms apply to

MWF H. W. CIMIOTTI, No. 100 Smithfield st.

OPERA HOUSE,

FOR A BRIEF SEASON,

Commencing Monday, June 20th,

THE WONDERFUL PANITHIOPTICONICA

Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels

AND BRASS BAND,

Twenty Distinguished Artists,

Each selected for his Specialities and Original Acts. The Wonderful Panithiopticonica! The Wonderful Panithiopticonica with this Company.

LOW GAYLORD, Manager.
JOE H. MACK, Business Agent.

☞ Tickets at Opera House Music Store.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Pearl Steam Mills FLOURS,

Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery, with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloths

UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,

A CAPACITY OF

1,000 Barrels Daily,

And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, Mr. S. KENNEDY,

Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.

Warrants us in asserting that no other Mill in this section CAN DUPLICATE OUR SALES on the same grades of Flour.

PEARL 3 STAR GREEN BRAND,

Unequalled in the city as a PASTRY AND BISCUIT FLOUR, being made from the Cream of the BEST WHITE WHEAT to be found in this country.

PEARL DOUBLE EXTRA 2 STAR BLUE BRAND,

Acknowledged to give better satisfaction than any Family Flour in the market. Made from STRICTLY PRIME WHITE and SOUTHERN AMBER or HILL WHEAT.

PEARL 1 STAR RED BRAND,

Is made from SOUTHERN RED and AMBER WHEAT, and is the best Low-priced Flour to be had.

Our Flour can be obtained at all the Best Groceries in the two cities and suburbs.

☞ All Sacks are Sealed and Labeled with Name of Firm and Date of Manufacture.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro.,
PEARL STEAM MILLS,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER FLOUR.

Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSINS for sale by

D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

HATS AND CAPS. HATS AND CAPS.

HATS AND CAPS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
FULL LINE
Men's and Boys' Fur, Wool, Straw, and Palm Leaf
HATS.
LATEST STYLES OF CAPS.
ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
New Goods Received Daily.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE,
SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL CHRONICLE
FOR JUNE,

Contains a complete Schedule of all the Examinations of Teachers in Allegheny County previous to the opening of the Fall School Term.

This is Official, and can be obtained from no other source.

Interesting School News from all the Western Counties of the State.

EVERY TEACHER WILL HAVE IT.

SUBSCRIPTION.................ONE DOLLAR.
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Wells' Every Man His Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book

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